

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1480.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1845.

PRICE 8d.
Stamped Edition, 9d.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, &c. By John Barrow, Esq., F.R.S., author of "The Life of Drake," &c. 8vo, pp. 495. London, J. Murray.

PRINCIPALLY derived from Hakluyt, Purchas, Stowe, Burney, and other writers whose works treat of our naval worthies and their daring exploits, Mr. Barrow has, in the earlier pages of this nationally interesting volume, laid before us concise but sufficient descriptions of the state of the English navy from the time of Henry VIII., and of the progress made under its gallant leaders, whose undertakings and adventures follow the general view. Thus the first voyages of discovery in the Arctic seas, and the plundering expeditions in the Spanish main, half-legal, half-piratical, and always attended by desperate fights, cruel sufferings, heavy losses on either side, and circumstances of romantic peril and escape, are brought rapidly and distinctly forward in biographical sketches of Sir Martin Frobisher, Captain John Davis, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir John and Sir Richard Hawkins, Sir Francis Drake, John Oxenham, Captain E. Fenton, Mr. Thomas Cavendish; whilst the grand event of the Spanish Armada is illustrated not only by some of these, but further by accounts of Captain Thomas Fenner, the Earl of Essex, Sir Walter Raleigh, the Earls of Suffolk and Cumberland, Sir William Monson, and Captain James Lancaster. We have purposely excepted from this list the memoir of Lord Charles Howard of Effingham, the Lord High Admiral of England, because it is accompanied by a number of original letters from MSS. in the State-paper Office, written by him to Sir Francis Walsingham, regarding the threatened invasion from Spain, and during and after the overthrow of that dreaded attempt. Much as we approve of the design of the rest of the work,—a design well calculated to refresh the memory, and keep alive the public-feeling with regard to our strong right-arm upon the seas,—and of its execution, we must yet point more significantly to the portion which is marked by new and characteristic features. We pass, therefore, at once to the life of the honoured Lord C. Howard afterwards created Earl of Nottingham, and the correspondence with the secretary of state, to which we have referred. It commences in December 1587, when the Lord High Admiral had his flag in the Beare; and the following passages will exhibit many remarkable political, and not a few equally remarkable circumstances connected with the then manning, provisioning, and supporting the English navy, when the country was menaced by a portentous invasion [the precise dates are of no consequence].

"Here is a verie sufficiente and bable compa-
nie of taylers as eaver were scene, and bi-
cause their long journeys oute of all places of
this realme and this bad seaseone makes them
unprovided of aparel, and sucher necessaries, it
were good for theirre reliefs to paye them one
monethes wages before hand. * * *

"I chanot tell what to thynk of my brother Staffords advertisment, for yf it be trew that the King of Spaynse forses be dissolved, I

wold not wyshe the Queenes Majestie to be at this chargis that she is at, but yf it be but a devyse, knowing that a lytell thyngemaketh us to carles, then I know not what may come of it, but this I am seur of, yf her Majestie wold have spent but a 1000 crounes, to have hadde some intelligençy, it wold have saved her twenty tymes as muche. Assure your selfe he knowethe what we dow heer, and yf the army be or dow disolve, it is the preperacion that heer Majestie hath maeđ, that is the cause, for he chanot abyde this heet, that is provyded for him. He did never thynke that we wold this have provyded for his comyng, but that the nomber of false alarome that he hath gynne heer Majestie wold have maeđ heer to have taken no alarome, and so to have had the vantage and the chopping up of his frends heer.

* * * Sir, yf your nextx advertysments dowassure the disolvynge of the army in Spayne, then it weert good we did so heer, yet yf the Duke of Parme contynue his, and that ther be any dowe of any thyngemake for Scotland, put but 3 or 4 shyps mor to them in the Narro Sees, and I dare assure you it shall beet any pour he shalbe able to make, and impeche him of any atempe in Scotland, and I wyl take apone me the sarvys my selfe, for I assur you it doþte gryfe me to see her Majestie at more chargis then is nedful, and this charg wyl not be gract. I wold sayne kyfe the Narro Sees 3 or 4 months. * * * I dow assur you, on my honor, it cost not the Queen's Majestie on halfpenny, nor shall not; when I make any such journy I wyl rather spend my selfe on hundred pounds, than to spend heer on penny. * * *

"I prae to God the Scotishe kinge doe de-
ceave me, but I am afraide he will not. For
my owne parte I have made of the frenche
kinge, the Scotishe kinge, and the kinge of
Spaine, a trinitie that I meane neaver to trust
to be saved by, and I wold others were in that
of my opinione."

In February 1587-8, we find an inquest into the religious faith of some of the crews suspected of popery. In Lord Shefyde's ship, we hear, when the rumour arose, he "went presently aboord, with no small care to find out this party (party), and I assure you with much grye, that any suche thyng shulde happen in his shyppe: he him selfe was to departe to London that after noon apou very ernest besines, wych I gave him leve for, but he lefte suche a strayte comandement with Mr. Ha. Shefyde, his lyveteant, for the fyndyng out of the trothe of this, as he sayde to him, beinge his kynsmen, yf he had care of his honor or well dowing he wold take paynes in it, and yet my Lorde him selfe, as gract hast as he hadde, maad, the Barber and 3 or 4 more wych he suspected to be sworne, and so they weare, and they outerly renounced the Pops

storyte: Mr. Shefyldre after my Lord's depart
toke grael paynse, and did exsanem the Bar-
ber, and founde that a 2 or 3 yerse a gone he
was soumthynge inclyned to papystre, but being
matched by his wyfe with a honest rase, as it
seme, they conuerted him; I have talkid with
the man my selfe; he offers to receive and to
dow any thyng that a good Protestant shuldbid
dow. This was the cause I thynk that bred the
dowte in him,—he had a bouke that wes done

by an Englышe papyst beyond the sees, a bade bouke, but he brought it to the precher with dislyke of the bouk, and the precher is counted to be a most zealous man and very honest. The barbar had many good boukys, as the New Testament, the *Boke of Comyne Prayer*, the *Boke of the Salmes*, wiche he dayly sang with the company. The mane wase prest by the Company of Surgense, for he is a barber-surgeon, and not by my Lord, and he hath served often in Heer Majesties shypes, and accounted a very honest man; I thynke my Lord Shefyde wyl send you the parte, and I belieye you wyl not mislyke him. Mr. Ha. Shefyde, who is very ernest and zealous in religyon, aware unto me that it maed him rejoyce at the harfe to see how ernest my Lord Shefyde wes in it, and to heer him yowse those wordise he did, wiche was most vemente agaynst papystes, so by traytorynge them, saynge he that was in his shype that wold not be aworne agaynst the Pope, he wold tak him for a traytor, and so youse him, and this I dare assure you no man whosoever is redyer to comuncythen than my Lord Shefyde, is, wiche I thank God for.

Returning to general affairs in March, we read:

"Sir, I pray you leet me heer from you how the pece is lyke to goo on, for yf I may heer in any tymt that is not lyke to come to pase, I wyll make some provysion for the chokyng of Douenk(erke) havne, althothing it sare but for a monthe, fro from theseus dow I feare most. They loke dayly at Douunkerke for 1200 maryners out of France, but yf I haue knolege in any tyme, I hope to stoppe ther comyng out, and so the better able to loke sum other way. Sir, if heer Majestie thinkis that heer pryncely preparation of Sir Francis Drake's flyte, and this that I haue, shoule be a hyndrance to a pece, and that the King of Spayne shoule take it ill, why shouldest not the King of Spayne thinkis that heer Majestie hathe muche mor cause to thynk ill of his myghty prepartacions: it wyll peradventure be sayde he hathe many ways to imploy them and not to England: that is easely auuncerd, for it is sounde knowne by the wetyleng, and he never prepartac so many sageres for the Endias. Sir, I wyll for this tymt beed you farwell: from Marget Rode, the 11 of Marche. * * *

"Sir,—By your other letter I fynde heer Majestie chanot be brought to have for heer suretly neuer unto herre the 4000 footmen and the 1000 horse. I am sorry heer Majestie is so carles of this most dangerous tyme. I feare me much, and with grefe I thynke it, that heer Majestie releythe a pone a hope that wyl deceve heer, and gretly indanger heer, and then wyl it not be heer money, nor heer juells, that wyl helpe, for as they wyl dow good in tyme, so wyl they helpe nothyngc for the redemyngc of tyme being lost. For the setyng out of the gally I thynke ther is no man of jugment but dowth think it most meet for heer to be a brode now, being sommer; lord, when shuld she sarve yf not at such a tyme as this is; ether she is fete now to sarve, or fete for the fyer, and I wyl never herafter wysh heer Majestie to be at the charge of the kepyngc of heer, for I hope never in my tyme to se so great cause for heer to be yousded. I dare say heer Majestie wyl loke that

men shuld fyghe for heer, and I know they wyl. At this time the King of Spayne dowthe not kype any shype at home, ether of his owne, or any other, that he chane by any meens get for monny: well I pray harteley for a pece, for I see that wyche shold be the ground of a honorable war wyl never apear, for Spanyng (Spain) and war hathe no affynite to gether. Sir, towching the relesyng of the Scotsysh shypes, and the Frenche; in my opension it weert not a myse to have them stayed a whyll and better to have them stay ther, then for me to stay them, when they are com out, for I know for certen ther is non of the Scots nor Frenche, but they carry in ther shypes Englyshe men, and couller them for Scote, but for the Scote that are to goo into Scotland they may be sofered to departe, but for the Frenche I pray let us stay as well as the King of Spayne: he hathe stayed all, but without ther wyl, for I am sure a graet nomber of them went of pouros. I am a frayed we shall fynde them all false in France from the hyest."

In June:

" Ther is no uestyon but the King of Spayne hathe ingaged his honor to the uttermost in this, for the overtho of heer Majestie and this reyne, and douth employ all the forses, not only of his owne, but also all that he chan geet of his frendse, for this employste, and yf he be put bake from this this year, heer Majestie may have a good and honorable pece; yf not yet she shal be sure he shall not be able to trouble heer Majestie in many yers after. You see it is maed in the worlde graetly for his honor, that he is able to make such a poure, as that he wyl enterpise to invade England. Thanks be to God the worlde shall also see that heer Majestie hathe provyded suyfyst forses to beet him by see; so wold I wylsh that in time heer Majestie shuld gether sume graet forse together for heer defence on the land, it wold be a graet surte, and to the worlde most honorable; for yf it come that heer Majestie shuld draw the forses together on the soden, it wyl breed a marvellous confusion, and all soden causes bresde many doute in multytude. I hope in God this manyfesto discovery of ther determinasyn, as it may well aper by that arche traytor Allen's boke, wyl a waken all men: yf ther be that wyl not a wake with this, I wold to God, when they ar a slype, they myght never a wake. * *

" Sir, as I have ever founde you to be my most especiall good frend, and the man that for your honorable and sayfull dellynges ever with me hathe maed me to thynke my selfe ever graetly beholding unto you, I therfor now dow most (harteley) pray you to stand my good frend as to move heer Majestie in this my absence, and request that yf it plaes God to calle me to him in this servis of heer Majestie, whyche I am most wyllyng to spend my lyfe in, that heer Majestie of heer goodnes wyl besto my boy upon my poure wyl, and if it plaes heer Majestie to let my poure wyl have the keyping ether of Hampton Court or Otlandise, I shall thynke my selfe most bound to heer Majestie; for I dow assur you, sir, I shall not leve heer so well or so good a wylle dowthe desarve. This, sir, I have byne bold to trouble you, and chan ilde (yield) you no other requytall but my love and good wyl as long as I lyve, and so I recommend me most harteley unto you, and beed you farewell, from a boudre the Arke the 19 of June." * * *

" For the love of God let the narro seen be well strakened, and the shypes vyteld for sume good tyme. This on monthes vytels is very ill, and may bred danger, and no sayng to heer (Majestie), for they spend lyghtly 7 or 8 dayse

in comyng to meet ther vytell, and in takynge of it in, and yf the enmy dow know of that tyme, juge you what they atempte. Graet hurte may come by it, but no good. Sir, I pray let heer Majestie be ernestly parswaded with all to have sume forses of 10 or 12 thowsande sogers neer to heer, that may know on another, and ther leders. I had rather have 10 thowsand such well trayned and kepte to gether then 40 thousand that shalbe brought on the soden, halfe amased, as heer Majestie shalbe seur to fynd them. Heer Majestie must assure her selfe she is not now in pece, and therfor most prynslyst, seurst, and most to heer honor, to provyd as in warre. Sir, I pray you to present my most bound and humble duty to heer Majestie, so, God wyllyng, I wyl not trouble heer Majestie with my rewd wryghtyng tell the matter be somthynge worthe. God of his marcy bless heer Majestie with helthe, and to have honor over heer enymys."

Queen Bess seems very loath to part with her money, and the lord admiral pressed in vain. At last the urgency of the invasion plunged her into action; and we read:

" Though the lord-admiral ceased to write on this great occasion, there was one gentleman, however, in the fleet, of the name of Dodgton, who writes to the privy council in great haste and alarm, as it would seem from the mistake he makes in the date.

'Ed. Dodgton to the Privy Council.'

'(1588), July 25th.'

RIGHT HO.—Heare is a flete at this instant coming in upon us, semid at north-west, by all likelywode it shold be the enmy: hast makes me, I can write no more. I beseech your L. to pardon me, and so I refer all to your ho. most deystpyst consideraciones. Your Ho. most humble to command,

'Ed. DODGTON.'

*'from the flete at Plymouth,
the 25 of Julie, 1587-8.'*

" But the curious part of this despatch is the covering address.

For her Mat's spetiall servise
To the Right honorable
Lords of her Mat's most
ho. prevy counsell
hast post hast
for lyffe hast
hast post hast
for lyffe.

The defeat of the famous Armada is detailed from preceding histories; and in addition, there is a very important corroboration of it in the translation of the Spanish version of it, apparently called for in answer to a remark in the *Edinburgh Review* on the *Life of Drake*. The remark and replication follow:

" The Duke of Medina Sidonia (says the Spanish manuscript narrative of the invasion, which Mr. Barrow quotes in a provoking manner, not giving any satisfactory account of its authenticity, or informing us *what or where* it is summoned to him,' &c.—*Edinburgh Review*, No. 162, p. 397.

" The gentlemen of the *'Edinburgh Review'* may be well assured that the writers in that journal are the last to be treated 'in a provoking manner.' In the present case it was thought that the brief notice was sufficiently explicit as to the *authenticity, the what, and the where*; but *Diis alter visum*: therefore the whole journal, as it is, shall be given in a true and faithful translation (*by H. F. Amedroz, Esq. of the Admiralty*), being a document more

appropriately inserted here than in the *'Life of Drake.'* It may be considered as an interesting historical record."

It is so; and readers will feel much satisfaction in its perusal, though it is too long for us to quote.

But the sufferings of our brave defenders, after crushing the power of Spain, offer a sad spectacle; and we cannot refrain from copying some of their horrors, now also first published from the Admiral's mss. correspondence (August 8, 1588):

" I pray to God we may heer of vytelle, for we are generally in graet want, and also that I may know how the coaste shypse of the west shalbe vyteld, and also that order be taken for the vytelyng, and for monysyon, for the shypse of London. I know not what you thynk of it at the courte, but I dow thynk, and so dowthe all heer, that ther chanot be to graet forses maytayned yet for 5 or 6 wekes on the sees, for althouge we have put the Spansysh flyte past the Frythe, and I think past the Ilse, yet God knowthe whither they goo, ether to the Nase of Norway, or into Denmark or to the Ilse of Orkyne, to refreshe themselves, and so to retorne, for I thynk they dare not retorne with this dishonor, and shame, to ther king, and overthow of ther Popse credit. * * * Sir, in your nextt letters to my brothwr Staford, I pray wryght to him that he wyl let Mendoza know that heer Majesties rotten shypse dare met with his masters sounde shypse, and in busyleng with them, though they weert 3 graet shypse to one of us, yet we have shortened them 16 or 17, wherof ther is 3 of them afyshyng in the botome of the sees. God be thanked of all. * * *

" Ther is a nomber of poure men of the cost tounse, I meen the martyners, that kry owt for money, and they know not wher to be payed; I have giffene them my word and honor that either the townde shuld pay them, or I wyl see them payed. Yf I had not done so they had rone away from Plymowthe by thowsandse. I hope ther wyl be care had of it. Sir, money had ned to come downe for our hole company. Sir, I am goinge to Marget. In hast, far ye well. From Kanterbury, the 9th of August. * * *

" My Good Lord,—Sicknes and mortalitie begin wonderfullie to groe amonst us, and it is a most pitiful sight to see here at Marget howe the men (having noe place to receave them into here) die in the streets. I am driven my self of force to com aland to see them be stowed in some loegeings, and the beste I can get is barnes and suche outh houses, and the relife is small that I can provide for them here. It wold greave anie mannes harte to see them that have served so valiantlie to die soe miserably. The Elizabeth Jonas, which hathe done as well as eaver anie ship did in anie service, hath had a graete infectione in her from the beginninge, soe as of the 500 men which she caried oute, by the time we had bin in Plimouth three weeks or a month there were deade of them 200 and above, soe as I was driven to set all the reste of her men ashore, to take oute her ballaste, and to make fires in her of wet bromme 3 or 4 daies togeather, and soe hoped therbie to have cleasned her of her infectione, and thereupon got newe men, very tall and hable as eaver I sawe, and put them into her: nowe the infectione is broken oute in greater extremitie than eaver it did before, and (they) dye and sicken faster then eaver they did, soe as I am driven of force to send her to Chatham: we all thinke and judge that the infection remaineth in the pitche. Sir Roger Townsend, of all the men he broughte

ute with him, hath but one left alive; and my sonn Southwell likewise hath manie deade, it is like enoughe that the like infectione will growe thorough outhe the most parte of oure flete; for they have bin soe longe at sea, and have so little shife of aparel, and soe fewe places to provide them of such wants, and noe money wherewith to buy it, for som have bin, yet the moste parte, theise 8 monethes at sea. My Lord, I wold thinke it a marvailouse good wate that there were a thousand pounds worth or two thousand markes worth of hose, doublets, shirts, shuas, and such like sent downe. And I think your lordship mighte use therin the controuler of the navie and water, Mr. Hawkins his man, whoe wold use all expeditione for the providinge and sendinge awaie of suche things, for elles in verie shorte time I looke to see most of the mariners goe naked. Good my lord, let maryners be prestre and sent downe as soone as maie be, and money to discharge those that be sickle here; and soe in haste I bid your lordship farewell. From Mar- get the 10th of Auguste, 1588. * * *

" Maie it please youre lordships—Upon my comminge hither to Dover the 21st of Auguste, about 3 of the clocke in the after none, I pre- sentlye sent for the Lord Henrie Seymour, Sir William Winter, Sir francis Drake, Sir John Hawkins, Sir Henry Palmer, and Mr. Thomas flemmer, to com unto me, to confer with them for the presente consideratione of her Majestie's service, whoe declared unto me the state of the flete, which with sorowe and greefe I muste deliver unto youre lordships. As I lefte som of the ships infected at my comminge up, soe I doe finde, by theire reportes that have looked deeplie into it, that the moste parte of the flete is greavouslye infected, and die dailie, falinge sicke in the ships by numbers, and that the ships of themselves be soe infectiouse, and soe corrupted, as it is thought to be a verie plague; and we finde that the freshe men, that we drawe into oure ships, are infected one daie, and die the nexte, soe as manie of the ships have hardlie men inough to waie their ankers. For my Lord Thomas Howarde, my Lord Sheffelde, and some 5 or 6 other ships, (beinge at Marget, and the wind ill for that roade) are soe weaklie manned by the reason of this sicknes and mortalite, as they were not able to waie their ankers to com, wheras we are nowe, my Lords, sithe the matter is of that momente for the service of her Majestie, and this realme, we have entered into considera- tion wat is fitteste to be don, the extremitie beinge soe greate. The one touchinge the ser- vice of the realme, the other concerninge the mortalitie and sicknes, and therefore thoughte this course, which we here set downe to be fitteste to be don,—which is to divide oure flete into twoe parts, the on to ride in the Downes, the other at Marget or Gorende; to bringe oure men, as manie as convenientlie we can, ashore, and thereto to releve them with freshe victuall, and to suply suche other ther wants as we can, and uppon the hearinge or discoverie of the Spanish flete, we shall be habble, with the help of souldyours from the shore, for to be readie within a daie for the service; and therefore we are to prae your lordships that Mr. Quarles maie be sent downe with all speede unto us, with that moneye that shold have prepared the nexte victuallinge therewith, to provide freshe victuall upon the shore, for the releavinge of those men, and soe we will spare theire victuall which we have aborde. My lords, we doe not see amangste us all by what other means to contynew this ser- vice, for the losse of maryners wilbe soe greate,

as neather the realme shalbe habble to help it, and it wilbe greater offence unto us, then the enemy was habble to laie upon us, and wilbe a verie shorte time answerable to theire losse, besides the unfurnishinge of the realme of such needfull and most necessarie men in a comon welthe. I know your lordships will acquainte her Majestie with this greate cause, which I leave unto your lordships honorable wisdome to consider of."

Having already exceeded our limits, we shall only observe, that Sir John Hawkins takes a distinguished place among the foremost men of this great age and splendid service, and that four letters of Capt. Fenner are both new and curious.

To Mr. Barrow, for his labours in this line of literature, we think we may venture to tender the hearty acknowledgments of the British nation. They are worthy of him, of his parentage, and of his position in the world.

CENTO.

Sir Lancelot. By the Rev. F. W. Faber, M.A., Rector of Elton, Huntingdonshire. Pp. 542. London, Rivingtons.

The first dedication is in prose and to Mr. J. Brander Morris, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and dated "Elton Rectory, the Feast of St. James, M.D.CCC.XLIV." This is followed by a second, in verse, called "the original," and dated "Ambleside, in fest. Sti. Andrea, die nativitatis tue, M.D.CCC.XLII;" and, to crown this duplicate of saints'-days, we find at the end of the poem the date "Elton Rectory, St. Peter's Day, M.D.CCC.XLIV."

It need not be observed that this sort of inscription marks a clergyman professing to belong to, and living on the Church of England, but who has adopted the style in order to shew that he adheres to the sect or division best known by the name of Puseyites. With their conscientious convictions we have nothing to do; and if they like, instead of the usual Roman calendar, to affect the manner of the Romish Church, even in red letters, it is no business of ours. But when members of the Episcopalian Church have been converted to dissent, they have, we believe, uniformly borne testimony to the sincerity of their convictions by surrendering their ecclesiastical preferments; and we must say, that holding such opinions as this volume expresses, we are surprised to find it issued from Elton, or any other rectory. One of the ablest Roman Catholic magazines has hailed the Puseyites as "Semi-Catholics," and they need not be ashamed of the Rev. Mr. Faber.

Sir Lancelot, we mistook, from the back and title-page, to be a romauta of the olden times; and this demonstrates the truth, how erroneous it is to judge from outward appearances, and how dangerous to be led away by first impressions. On looking further we discovered that it was a poetical illustration of the ecclesiastical spirit of the thirteenth century, in which the adventures of a crusading Christian knight consist chiefly of his being badly wounded, and receiving the consolations of the Church, in confession, absolution, and communion. These are all exhibited in the warmest terms of approbation; but as we have often declared, we leave modes of faith for zealots to fight about, and never presume to offer our *ex-cathedra* thoughts on the subject. What we object to, and without hesitation, in a case like this, is to any man of honour and principle continuing to prey upon the revenues of one church and live in its service, whilst he not only prefers another, but publicly and in print abuses that which

gives him his daily bread. We cite only one passage from *Sir Lancelot*, book x., "The Communion:"

" England! dear England! *island of the saints!*
From whose blithe champaign and sheep-spotted

lands
And rusy brooks, the earnest Saxon drove
The harsh base-blooded Briton, and himself
Received in turn high-hearted Norman lords,
May I not hope for thee, who hast outgrown
So many ill,—that early niggard church
Whose children we are not; the Tudor's lust;
The Stuarts' imbecility; and now

*Seemest to be outgrowing that worse thing,
The inane self-praise, whose deep corroding lies
Have been like worms within thy very flesh*

*For generations,—self-complacience vile,
Engendered of that dark and atheist creed*

Which an apostate monk [Luther] three ages back

Begot through his lust-blinded intellect?

May I not hope for thee, my beautiful land!

If Saxon truth prevail o'er Norman pride,

And truth to earnest lowliness give birth,

And lowliness in time breed love, and love

Seek reconcilment with the offended church,

Abjuring hateful eulogies of self,

Minding that hour when Christendom arose

And shok thee from her as a leprosy thing,

A miser dwelling by thine own sea-shores,

A churlish wordy boaster of thy wealth?

Ah, how I compass with affectionate thought

A thousand sweet localities, wherein

The light of our religious past is blent

With the dark presence of our modern sin!

In which sin continueth to dwell the rector of Elton; gowned and surpliced like an ancient bawd, and railing against the vice on which she luxuriates.

The Rosary, and other Poems, by the same rev. gentleman (pp. 174, London, Tovey), is a book of precisely the same colour. Be it observed that we offer no opinion upon doctrines: all that we say is, that we do not think the reviling of the Reformation and reformers, and panegyrics upon the Romish faith and its saints, come with a good grace from a well-endowed Protestant clergyman. The bitterest enemies of that church may rejoice in the sight of its ordained and sworn ministers who are weak or unprincipled enough to be thus pulling the building which covers and shelters them down in ruins on their own heads.

Esther; a Sacred Drama. By the Rev. J. Sansom, B.A. Pp. 127. Hatchards.

The rev. author has here attempted to imitate, or, as he states, embody, the sentiments and imagery of Old Testament poetic models; but we cannot truly say with much success. When the tables are turned by Esther upon Haman, and the furious king condemns the Amalekite, he piteously but in vain seeks mercy from the paramount Jewess; the following is a specimen of his apostrophe:

" Stout hearts may quail at death! 'Tis the pure soul,
Not lusty sinnes, that can dare to die,

And welcome mortal strife! *These sturdy limbs*

Shall struggle hard life's precious gem to keep;
And then, all spent, shall yield their treasure up

In th' agony of dying! Oh, dear lady,

Awake! Awake, dear lady, or I perish!"

And so he is hanged, and his majesty bids a messenger—

" Go, Hatch, fetch me Mardocheus hither!
Bid his attendance in the bright apparel

That garnished him this morning."

True at Last: a Tragedy in Five Acts. Pp. 124. London, C. Mitchell.

An odd mixture of the over-figurative and the too-familiar. Of the first, for instance:

" Your father wronged
Forth issues this adventure, from the wrong
Of silvery waters that for many a day
Has travelled through the gloomy caves of earth
In darkness; till at length, some happy morn,
It leaps in gladness from its prison's breast,
And sparkles in the sun. You tremble, Agnes,

Agnes.—With pleasure,—for a thought has flashed on me,
Whose rapture makes me tremble, as the chords
That quiver when the wilder breezes touch them.
I turn this peril to a good account:
My father's heart will open when he hears
The service he hath done me,—for 'tis Gerald;
Now that he's gone I recognise his voice;
His look—his face—all crowding come, as though
He leaped from darkness in a shower of light."

And of the last:

"*Gerald (schemingly).*—My father's name! I'll throttle you, else. Quick, the fires dance in my eyes! Be wise, and tell me; you are safe, then.

Ralph (picking up the jewels).—If he has these again, I'm not a gipsy! Hold him fast, while I administer the oath to him.

Gerald.—My father's name! I am growing desperate. (After a pause.) The old fool's dead! Good heaven, how soon he died!

[Putting him down against a bank.]
Ralph.—You've done it now, that's sure. We had better let our tongues rest, and take to our heels.

Gerald.—I meant it not,—an old obstinate brute! and I am still in the dark. Would he had lived to tell me that!

Ralph.—I hear voices. Let us make a quick march to our camp. We are all safe: I met no one on my way here. Quick, Gerald, quick!

Gerald (stooping down to the body).—Dead, quite dead! I meant it not. Well, 'tis all over now, and it was his own fault.

[Exeunt.]

Studies in English Poetry, &c. By Joseph Payne. Pp. 467. London, Relfe and Fletcher.

A various, instructive, and pleasing collection of sacred and other poems belonging to every age of the English Helicon. It is in itself a little poetical library for youth.

Edric the Saxon: a Tragedy in Three Acts. Pp. 79. London, Pickering.

A introduction, referring to the immortal compositions of *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, and *Euripides*, insists on three acts, instead of five, being the right measure for tragedy; and treats of several other minor points allied to the subject. We fear, however, that the author may be better able to judge of the made, than to execute the work. There is plot and some action in this rather murderous drama, which is of the

"Die all, die nobly, die like demi-gods" style; but for the rest, except a queer simile at page 26, we find nothing worthy of note. Here the villain of the play tells his honourable foe, that his real design in deluding his daughter was to obtain certain broad lands, and adds,

"I reck not of the means by which I won them.
Editha was my instrument;
And now she's served my turn, I throw her off,
Even as the soldier throws aside the engine
By which 'twas won, when he has scaled the breach."

Jam satis! !

Poems. By Robert Bloomfield. With 13 Illustrations by Sidney Cooper, J. C. Horsley, J. F. Taylor, and T. Webster, A.R.A. Engraved by Thurston Thompson. Large 8vo, and foolscap 8vo, pp. 269. London, Van Voorst.

A NEW and handsome edition of the *Farmer's Boy* and other poems by its author, is a welcome publication; and Mr. Van Voorst has certainly produced it in a style to render it still more welcome. A limited number of large-paper copies afford marginal effect for the display of the high talents employed on its embellishments; but the lesser impressions are so excellent, that we can hardly prefer the class of which artists are so fond. Altogether this is a beautiful volume; and the subjects, chiefly of rural life, are as sweet and pastoral as can be fancied. It does one good to look at them.

Luther's Hymns. Pp. 88. London, Nutt. A NEW edition of these famous compositions in the German language, with a frontispiece of the Reformer engaged in writing them. The

Lieder is nicely got up, and is a volume to be commended to German students.

Hebrew Dramas: Founded on Incidents of Bible History. By W. Tennant, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of St. Andrews. Pp. 330. Edinburgh, Menzies; London, Bogue.

We have no doubt Prof. Tennant is an erudite ancient and oriental scholar, but he is certainly a poor poet. The destruction of Sodom is one of his subjects, and Lot's family perplexities (for his wife and daughters seem to have been but a bad lot), mingled with the pagan and sensual revels of the Pentapolitan kings, priests, and people, are the leading themes. As a specimen, we may cite a portion of the scene where his majesty of Sodom bids the high priest go unto the shrine to ascertain if Baal-Pear approves of the celebration of a grand three-days' feast. He says:—

"Enter then,
Announce our purpose, and bring back the will
And nod of Sodom's deity."

This could not be the land of Nod? but a few lines of the king's continuation to the people, whilst the priest is executing this curious mission, will serve for any other illustration:

"Earth, like a bride new-trimm'd, doth seem on high
T' up-shoot her blossom-tipt, sky-waving arms
T' enclose the sun, her jolly-groom, that comes
Forth of his chamber prancing.
Tis a day seemly-jocund to begin
The circle of our feast-jocundities,
For Earth and Heaven seem brush'd and burnish'd up:
And man's desires, high-bound in his breast,
Crave to be richly quench'd and gratified."

Amen.—Ed. L. G.

Festus: a Poem. By P. J. Bailey, Barrister-at-Law. 2d Edition. Pp. 397. London, Pickering.

We confess that to us there is something distressing in this poem. Colloquies between God and Lucifer—a commixture of things and persons divine, diabolical, and human, grate upon the mind and shock the sense. What there is of poetical imagination in it is of the wildest character, unrestrained by right feeling, and the whole appears to be the out-pouring of a religious frenzy. To the genius of Milton such theme were too dangerous; to the talent of Mr. Bailey it is dreadful.

Era Astræa: or, the Age of Justice, &c. By Donald Bain. Pp. 224. Edinburgh, Menzies; London, Smith, Elder, and Co.

An ode to the Queen, and on the title-page the epigraph

"An ode such as the laureate should have sung."

The poetry is preceded by a long political "address" or treatise, in which the most important of our home and foreign relations are discussed; and, sooth to say, the verse is of the same strain, full of sensible remarks, but not poetical enough to call on us to criticise or quote it as poetry.

The Poetical Works of Gerald Griffin, Esq. Pp. 384. London, Simpkin and Marshall; Dublin, Cumming.

This volume forms the eighth of Griffin's life and works, but, comprehending his poetical effusions, stands also alone and single. We need not allude to the many beautiful things which adorn its pages, and tell the lovers of poetry of its existence for their gratification.

The Oratory. By W. Nind, M.A. Pp. 139. London, Rivingtons.

A COLLECTION of prayers and thoughts put into verse, smooth and pleasing, occasionally a little indistinct, so as not to impress the writer's opinions very forcibly on the reader's mind; but still a little consideration unfolds

the meaning, and we find what at a first glance seemed to tend one way, in reality tends to the opposite. See, for example, the effusion on the worship of the Virgin Mary. The last two lines of a stanza from the lines on Miracles may be given as a specimen of well-worded doctrine, whilst the first two exemplify the obscurity to which we have alluded. Addressing the Almighty from the Church, Mr. Nind says:—

"But for herself, till fades her love,
She asks not doubting for a sign:
What can the supernatural prove
Where all the natural is thine?"

History of the Consulate and the Empire, &c. By M. Thiers. Vol. III. Colburn.

We must leave the partial and fallacious, anti-English and anti-truth history of M. Thiers to be expounded and pounded, as we daresay it will be, by some of our big contemporaries. This volume carries on the tale from the evacuation of Egypt to the consulate for life, which the author considers to be the culminating point of Bonaparte's moral power. The view of the family at this period, and also of some of his allies, may be quoted as the statement of a party well acquainted with their actual circumstances and objects.

"France experienced the most profound satisfaction. The family of the first consul had neither all their fears nor all their hopes realised; nevertheless, they participated in the general happiness. Madame Bonaparte began to be tranquillised, now that all thoughts of royalty had evaporated. This kind of hereditary succession, which devolved upon the chief of the state the duty of choosing his successor, was all she wished, as she had no child by General Bonaparte, but had one beloved daughter, married to Louis Bonaparte, who was about to become a mother. She wished for and counted upon having a grandson. She thought to see in him the heir to the sceptre of the world. Her husband shared in her anticipations. The brothers of Napoleon (we shall call him henceforth by this name) were not so well pleased; at least Lucien was not, whose perpetual recklessness of mind nothing could tranquillise. But an arrangement had been thought of with a view of pleasing them, and accordingly it had just been introduced amongst the organic articles. The law of the legion of honour enacted that the grand council of the legion should be composed of three consuls, and of a representative of each of the great bodies of the state. The council of state had appointed Joseph Bonaparte to fill this dignity; the tribunate had chosen Lucien. One article of the *senatus-consults* provided that the members of the grand council of the legion of honour should be *ex-officio* senators. The two brothers of Napoleon were accordingly important personages in the noble institution upon which the duty of distributing rewards devolved; and they were, moreover, as members of the senate, called upon to exercise a considerable influence over that body. Joseph, moderate in his desires, seemed to wish for nothing beyond. Lucien was only half satisfied; it was not in his nature to be more so. The first consul, by making his colleagues, Cambacérès and Lebrun, consuls for life, sought thereby to place round his person colleagues who were pleased with his own elevation. He had succeeded. One personage alone of the time came out of this crisis, so favourable to the general advancement of every body else, rather ill-treated—this was M. Fouche, minister of police. Whether it was that his personal advice with regard to the family arrangements of the Bonapartes was seen

through to pre-judge which was den clement should past; he left out said he never thanks was in posed return licans, some a per end of consul Cloud was of ing ch order tensive whole the fir lishing there functi foreign war c of the people consu short gallie migh lines, in the genui e tation. taine homiject, whol thori the v less ther dest new tor o power. cer more such says " cred ter him Lon blo and per whi from nor nat at t at l mo eve din

through, or whether the efforts that were made to prejudice him with his master succeeded, or, which is most probable, that the first consul was desirous of adding to all his recent acts of clemency and conciliation a measure which should have, more than any other, the appearance of confidence, and of total oblivion of the past; at any rate, the minister of police was left out. This minister, as we have already said elsewhere, possessed an importance which he never would have had under a regular régime, thanks to the arbitrary power with which he was invested, thanks to the funds which he disposed of without any control. Emigrants, either returned or about to return, Vendéans, republicans, nonjuring priests,—all these troublesome agents were under his surveillance, and he performed his duty without any compunction.

* * * The summer was far advanced, as the end of August was now approaching. The first consul took possession of the château of St. Cloud, which he had at first declined when it was offered him for a country residence. Having changed his mind upon this subject, he had ordered repairs which, although not very extensive at first, had at length extended to the whole château. They were recently completed; the first consul seized the opportunity of establishing himself in this beautiful mansion. He there received, upon certain fixed days, high functionaries, great personages of all classes, foreigners, and ambassadors. On Sunday, mass was celebrated in the chapel, and the opponents of the Concordat began to attend it, as formerly people attended mass at Versailles. The first consul, accompanied by his wife, heard a very short mass, and afterwards conversed in the gallery of the château with the company who might be present. The visitors, ranged in two lines, waited for him, and listened to his words in the same way that the words of royalty or of genius are caught up. In this circle he was the exclusive object of observation and attention. No potentate on the earth has ever obtained, or merited in the same degree, the pure homage of which he was at that time the object, both on the part of France and of the whole world. It was already the imperial authority, which he afterwards assumed, but with the universal assent of the people, with forms less regal, but more worthy of that dignity, as there still remained a certain republican modesty, which was extremely becoming in this new authority, and which reminded the spectator of Augustus retaining, amidst the supreme power, the exterior habits of the Roman citizen.

The last three years of Bonaparte's life were certainly of prodigious moment—never were more stupendous events crowded together into such a career of a single man. His eulogist says of him:—

"All-powerful on the continent, having discredited and driven from office the two ministers who had abetted all the coalitions against him, M. de Thugut at Vienna, and Mr. Pitt in London, the first consul had raised the whole of Europe against England. Nelson, by the blow inflicted on the Danes at Copenhagen, and the Russians by assassinating their emperor, had saved England from the disasters which menaced her; but saved though she was from these dangers, she had neither courage nor means to prolong the war. The English nation, inspired alike with fear and admiration at the achievements of General Bonaparte, had at length consented to the peace of Amiens, the most glorious and advantageous that France ever made. The temple of Janus was accordingly shut! * * * And yet (he adds) at

this period he appeared so moderate after having been so victorious, he shewed himself so profound a legislator after having proved himself so great a commander, he evinced so much love for the arts of peace after having excelled in the arts of war, that well might he excite illusions in France and in the world. Only some few amongst the personages who were admitted to his councils, who were capable of judging of futurity by the present, were filled with as much anxiety as admiration, on witnessing the indefatigable activity of his mind and body, the energy of his will, and the impetuosity of his desires. They trembled at even seeing him do good in the way he did, so impatient was he to accomplish it quickly, and upon an immense scale. The sagacious Tronchet, who both admired and loved him, and looked upon him as the saviour of France, said, nevertheless, one day, in a tone of deep feeling, to Cambacérès, 'This young man begins like Caesar; I fear that he will end like him.'

PETRIE'S ROUND TOWERS.

[Second notice.]

In our last, whilst we reproved the temper in which this work was penned, we offered the tribute of our cordial approbation to the value of its antiquarian research, and the great beauty of its illustrations. This is what truth and justice demand from us; and we are anxious to declare it, because we are informed from Dublin that hot and personal feuds are there in full activity and vigour upon the subject; and we deem it necessary that the course of the *Literary Gazette* should be clearly understood—as blaming intemperate and unsustained censures, while it gave high praise to the really deserving parts of the publication. In this spirit we proceed with Mr. Petrie, who seems perfectly well pleased and complaisant with himself, and quite unconscious of having said any thing to which any one could object:

"In the preceding part of this inquiry, I have endeavoured (he states) to remove the too prevalent existing prejudices of my countrymen in favour of theories respecting the origin and uses of the round towers, which I deem erroneous, by a dispassionate examination of the evidences which have been adduced to support them; and to the calm inquirer after truth, I trust I have submitted such evidences as will prepare his mind for an unbiased examination of the proofs I have now to tender in support of the conclusion which I hope to establish." p. 121.

He accordingly proceeds to exhibit the ancient, "extreme antiquity of the ecclesiastical architectural remains, still so abundant in Ireland," and "to go into an investigation of our ecclesiastical architecture generally." "It is true that these remains will be found to be of a very simple and unartificial character, and to exhibit nothing of that architectural splendour, so gratifying to the taste, which characterises the Christian edifices of Europe erected in the later days of ecclesiastical power; but if as the great sceptical poet Byron so truly says,

"Even the faintest relics of a shrine,
Of any worship wake some thoughts divine,"
these simple memorials of a Christian antiquity rarely to be found outside our own *insula sacra*, and which, in their grave simplicity, exhibit a characteristic absence of meretricious grandeur, typical of the primitive ages of the Christian church, can scarcely fail to excite a deep and reverential interest in the minds of Christians generally, and still more of those who may take a pride in such venerable remains of their past history."

We were not prepared for the rich and

abundant collections of ancient architecture Mr. Petrie has amassed and exhibited in this volume, which clearly and satisfactorily refutes the assertion, that Ireland possessed no buildings of stone and mortar before the 12th century. He has, as he says, produced examples of "religious structures still remaining in sufficient preservation to shew us perfectly what they had been in their original state; I may point to the monastic establishment of St. Molaise, on Inisimur, in the Bay of Sligo, erected in the sixth century; to that of St. Brendem, on Inisglory, off the coast of Erris, in the county of Mayo, erected in the beginning of the same century; and also to that of St. Fechin, on Ard-Oilean, or High Island, off the coast of Connemara, in the county of Galway. In all these establishments, the churches alone, which are of the simplest construction, are built of lime-cement. The houses, or cells, erected for the use of the abbot and the monks, are of circular or oval form, having dome roofs, constructed, like the ancient Greek and Irish sepulchres, without a knowledge of the principle of the arch, and without the use of cement; and the whole are encompassed by a broad wall composed of stones of great size without cement of any kind." p. 127.

Similar to these was the establishment at Farne, in Northumberland, of St. Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfarne, erected A.D. 684. Mr. Petrie gives admirable woodcut figures of several of these stone-roofed houses of Cyclopean architecture. He has also collected monumental inscriptions, testifying the accuracy of Irish traditions, and the histories of the saints of Ireland, as of general history. These are figured in well-executed wood-engravings. St. Brecan died early in the 6th century, and his name appears on a flat stone cut within a cross enclosed in a circle, *CJ THE CAN*, found 6 feet under the surface of a circular enclosure, known by the name of St. Brecan's tomb; and under this stone another of black limestone with this inscription,

ÓR AB BRECAN NAILITHER,

which Mr. Petrie translates "A prayer for Bre-can the Pilgrim."

Passages in the lives of the saints assert that the Irish built their churches of stone and lime even as early as St. Patrick's time; and we think that fact has been fully established. A question arises, when did he go to Ireland? We confess, however, that we were surprised to meet with an assertion from Mr. Petrie, that the Irish did not know the use of lime-cement until the introduction of Christianity, when he himself quotes the passage from Tacitus that Ireland was better known to merchants than Britain. If so, why should it be supposed that the use of lime was unknown to Ireland when it was so well known and practised in Britain and the Continent? Is the answer, that it would militate against Mr. Petrie's assertion, that the round towers could not be of pagan origin because they are built with lime-cement? Being convinced that the Irish knew the use of lime long before the introduction of Christianity from Mr. Petrie's own proofs, we shall set it down as proven.

Mr. Petrie's next section treats of the various ancient stone buildings extant in Ireland, which he thus classes:—1. Churches; 2. Oratories; 3. Belfries; 4. Houses; 5. Erdamhs; 6. Kitchens; 7. Castrels.

The old churches of Ireland, it appears, have rarely more than a single entrance, which is at the west end; and are imperfectly lighted with small windows splaying inwards, which do not

appear to have been ever glazed. The chancel was generally better lighted than the nave, having in most cases two windows, which are frequently triangular-headed, but sometimes arched; but the door generally has a horizontal lintel of one large stone. "In all cases the sides of the doorways and windows incline like the doorways of the oldest remains of Cyclopean buildings, to which they bear a striking resemblance." The walls of these churches are always perpendicular, and generally formed of very large polygonal stones carefully adjusted to each other both on the inner and outer surfaces, while their interior is filled up with rubble and grouting. This doorway is at Gallines in Kerry.

The remains of the church of Templepatrick, on the island of Inishiquile, in Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway; that of Ratup, in Kerry; our Lady's and St. Kevin's churches, at Glendalough; St. Fechin's, of Fore, in Westmeath; St. Colman's, at Kilmacduagh; St. Colman's, in the Isle of Aran, in Galway; are as perfect specimens of Cyclopean architecture as can be produced amongst the Etruscan cities of Italy.

Then follows specimens of doorways having circular arches—that of *Inis mac Népan*, or *Ireland's Eye*, near Howth; that of *Sheepstown*, near Knocktopher, in the county of Kilkenny; of Killaspugbrone, in Sligo; which are all of Cyclopean masonry, and may be said to be identical with the Etruscan. The doorway and wall of the old church of Britway, in the barony of Barrymore, in Cork, is a most interesting specimen of the Cyclopean masonry, of large polygonal stones fitted into each other, all the stones of the jambs going through the thickness of the wall.

Then follows many figures of windows of perfect Cyclopean architecture; and other specimens of what Mr. Petrie calls *triumphal arches*? i.e. the large arches between the body of the churches and the chancel; all of which are in perfect identity with the Etruscan Cyclopean.

The specimens of ornamented doors and windows in the round towers of Timahoe and Kildern, in which the zigzag border and several cut friezes appear, are extremely interesting; but they rather prove the pattern to have been of greater antiquity than that the masonry is more modern. The zigzag border appears on several golden ornaments, and even on the sepulchral urns which have been found in the tumuli in Ireland, the very remote antiquity of which is not questioned.

The discovery of a few brontiate coins in the round tower of Kildern leads Mr. Petrie into a long discussion upon such coins, which do not consider necessary to notice farther, as though it suggests explanations, it actually proves nothing. From what he says, they may have been dropped accidentally there.

The details of ornamental architecture, of Cormac's chapel at Cashel, and other buildings which are given, are beautifully executed, and are the valuable portion of the volume. Although the deductions Mr. Petrie draws from his copious materials, appear to us to be for the most part erroneous, still he has, by collecting them, thrown great light on the knowledge of ancient Irish history; and we give our own full assent to the following observations:—

"That enough has been adduced to prove that churches of stone and lime-cement were erected commonly in Ireland from a period coeval with the introduction of Christianity. That ornamental churches in the Romanesque, or, as it is usually called in England, the Norman style, were not uncommon (in Ireland) an-

terior to the English invasion. That much of this ornamental architecture is of an age anterior to the Norman conquest of England, and probably even to the Danish invasions in Ireland." p. 317.

These propositions are fully established by the examples which Mr. Petrie has supplied. We also consider the introduction of Christianity into Ireland to have been earlier than the fifth century, and are satisfied that some of these buildings are previous even to Christianity itself.

We pass over the discussion upon *oratories*, or *deartheachs*, which, however, is not without interest; and come at length to the chief object of the inquiry—namely, *what was the original use of the round towers?* Mr. Petrie says they were belfries; and adds, complacently:

"The inconclusiveness of the arguments which have been adduced to sustain the various theories assigning them to a pagan origin, have been amply discussed; and to those who have accompanied me through that investigation, I can hardly imagine it necessary to occupy much space with evidence to prove either their Christian origin, or the use to which, by Christians, they were applied; I at least am persuaded, that to any one having a tolerable acquaintance with medieval architecture, a sight of a few of these remains, or of accurate detailed drawings of them, would be alone sufficient to convince him, not only of their Christian date, but of the primary purposes to which they were constructed." We confess ourselves of the number of those who have not been convinced by Mr. Petrie's arguments and conclusions, and dissent from his "having established" them; viz. —

1. That not even a shadow of an historical authority has been adduced to shew that the Irish were acquainted with the art of constructing an arch, or with the use of lime-cement, anterior to the introduction of Christianity into the country; and further, that though we have innumerable remains of buildings of ages anterior to that period, in no one of them has an arch or lime-cement been found. 2. That in no one building in Ireland assigned to pagan times, either by historical evidence or popular tradition, have been found either the form or features usual in the round towers, or characteristics that would indicate the possession of sufficient architectural skill in their builders to construct such edifices. 3. That previously to General Vallancey—a writer remarkable for the daring rashness of his theories, for the looseness of his authorities, and for his want of acquaintance with medieval antiquities—no writer had ever attributed to the round towers any other than a Christian, or, at least, a medieval origin. 4. And lastly, that the evidence and arguments tendered in support of this theory by Vallancey and his followers, excepting those of the late Mr. O'Brien and Sir W. Betham, which I have not thought deserving of notice, have been proved to be of no weight or importance." p. 356.

To the first proposition we would repeat as an answer, that there is not any historical evidence either for or against the fact of the Irish being acquainted with the arch and of lime-cement previously to the introduction of Christianity; but as they were a commercial and navigating people when Tacitus wrote that Ireland was better known to merchants than even Britain, and there being abundance of Roman buildings in Britain in which the arch appears and the lime-cement was used, of which the remains still exist, there is the strongest possible probability that the Irish were acquainted with both. And farther, we consider that Mr. Petrie has

supplied evidence himself, in the drawings of remains he has given in this volume, both of the arch and lime-cement, which we consider unquestionably previous to the introduction of Christianity, in the specimens of old buildings which he has called *old churches*, many of which we exhibit a similarity, if not identity, with Etruscan masonry. That in this we are not singular appears by an authority Mr. Petrie will not be disposed to question. In the letter he has printed from the late Mr. William Morrison, "the most accomplished and scientific architect this country has given birth to," is the following passage:—"The construction of the tower of Dysart is quite similar to Rattoo, only differing in the quality of the material, which is somewhat more massive; it bears a strong resemblance to the Etruscan masonry of Italy." p. 368.

Our next authority is Mr. Petrie himself:—"An example of a horizontal-headed aperture I have given on the preceding page, an illustration of one of those in the round tower of Cashel; which will be further interesting as exhibiting the curious Etruscan character of the masonry of this and so many of the other towers and churches, and which will be better shewn in the annexed specimen from its base," p. 411.

Here Mr. Petrie proves the *Etruscan character of the masonry of "so many of the round towers"*; and virtually himself negatives his own conclusions. Is not this strong testimony by Mr. Petrie, and much higher authority than Mr. Petrie, the late talented William Morrison, in favour of the theory that the Etruscans were Celts? His other propositions we must reserve for another day, and for the present say adieu to his important and interesting work.

A Treatise on Corns, Bunions, the Diseases of Nails, and the general management of the Feet. By Lewis Durlacher, Surgeon-Chiropodist to the Queen. 8vo, pp. 196. Simpkin and Marshall.

STRANGE it is that Majesty should be subjected to corns, and like inconveniences, scarce to be mentioned to ears polite, in common with the most humble of Majesty's subjects! but so it appears to be, as we have a chiropodist-royal, and one who argues in fitting language for the importance of chiropedal operations, which, as is the fashion now-a-days, should in his opinion constitute a distinct branch of the profession,—"the royal college for the cure of corns and bunions," with what he terms a sub-diploma.

Corns have been looked upon as a kind of reprobation in all times.

"Ah, ah, my mistress! which you all Will now deny to dance? She that makes dainty, she I'll swear hath corns."

And with justice, as they result solely from wearing tight or ill-made shoes or boots; while the cure of such has been left as a kind of unenviable occupation to the empiric. We should, indeed, as soon have expected to have met with a new work on the diseases of the teeth which did not finish by recommending a newly invented instrument of professional torture, or an imperial Red-Sea dentifrice, as a work on corns and bunions which did not conclude by announcing, that Mr. Tarsus was to be consulted daily from the hours of 5 A.M. to 11 P.M. at his house in Clipcorn Street.

Excepting, however, that Mr. Durlacher does announce that there is an individual travelling about the Continent assuming his name, address, and skill, the work which he here presents to the public is of a very different character to what we anticipated. It is seriously and positively a very able treatise on small but

wings of both of
consider
of buildings
of which
ity, with
are not
arie will
tter he
in Mor-
tive ar-
the fol-
of the
o, only
which
strong
Italy."

self:—
perture
in illus-
ower of
ing as
of the
towers
own in

charac-
round
es his
mony
y than
rison,
were
serve
adieu

es of
Feet.
podist
and

ected
to be
in the
so it
oyal,
the
as is
nion
n,—
a.
d of

she

rom
while
un-
old,
with
ich
in-
or
on
by
ed
this

er
a-
e-
a-
ly
u-

often very painful affections, and written in a popular style by a person of the greatest experience. Although adapted, from these circumstances, to readers of all classes, it is a work worthy of the attention of every professional man, the subjects of which it treats being often little familiar to the surgeon, or even to the very general practitioner. There are forms of corns and bunions depicted here, as the neuro-vascular corn, the festered and ulcerated bunions, which make the very toes shudder. Yet there is not an empirical or unprofessional statement in the work. "Although," says the author, "I have devoted nearly thirty years' practical experience to the investigation, and have tried various chemical and other remedial agents, yet I have never been able to discover any certain cure for corns."

He—Mr. Durlacher, whose name upon such a subject is alone an authority—equally derides the existence of infallible nostras and the possibility of thorough eradication. His treatment is throughout surgical, and mainly palliative. Nitrate of silver, cold water, spirit-lotions, and soap-plaster, are his favourite resources, except in peculiar cases, which require more complicated treatment.

It appears from what the author states, that the lower classes, and especially servants, suffer most severely from this class of diseases. We had always fancied it was the reverse; at all events, we are sure of this, that corns and ignorant meddling with the feet are far too universal among the educated classes not to render Mr. D.'s work a very acceptable volume; and to all such we can conscientiously recommend it, as containing nothing but sound and wholesome advice.

Sketches of Life and Character taken at the Police Court. By George Hodder, Reporter to the "Morning Herald." Pp. 308. London, Sherwood and Bowyer.

A FORMER publication of the same description laid before us a series of Bow-Street scenes which had amused the readers of the *Morning Herald* so much in the columns of that journal. The present is not so much "up to the mark;" but still discloses some of the curious scenes perpetually enacting at that seat of justice and others of a similar kind, where the peculiarities of parties and the characteristics of some of the magistrates furnish matter enough for fun to the reporter, and speculation to the public, to serve for an annual of this kind. There are some humorous illustrations in wood; and what with law, and what with slang, the picture of a class in society is droll enough.

The Bromley Magazine. Nos. I. and II. Bromley, S. Beckley.

A YOUTHFUL beginning, and, like all such, the object of which is to cultivate a literary taste, and practically to store the mind with useful information, deserving of every encouragement. Some one says, that the best way to learn is to try to teach; at any rate, we are sure that attempts of this sort tend greatly to give the mind a beneficial appetite towards pursuits which may alleviate many of the ills, and increase many of the enjoyments, of future life.

The Lady's Country Companion; or, How to enjoy a Country Life rationally. By Mrs. Loudon. Pp. 396. Longmans.

A MORE intelligent and pleasant country companion than Mrs. Loudon lives not even in these days of perpetual instruction and guides to everything. For a stroll in the fields, for a walk in the garden, for managing dairy or poultry-yard, for raising the finest flowers and the best fruits,

for rural amusements, and for all useful employments to occupy time and produce profitable results, we cordially recommend this volume to be taken as a constant "companion."

Past and Present Policy of England towards Ireland. Pp. 350. London, E. Moxon.

WRITTEN by a gentleman of education, station, and intelligence, this volume would, if anything would, tempt us into a discussion of Irish affairs. But we are proof; and shall only observe, that it is all in favour of the Romish Church in Ireland as the religious establishment of the vast majority of the people, and warmly approves of Sir R. Peel's policy, as the wisest that could be adopted to conciliate and improve the country, and reconcile it to its English connexion.

Revealed Religion: its Evidences and Operations. By the Rev. G. G. Lynn, M.A., St. John's Church, Hampton-Wick. Pp. 221. London, Seeley, Burnside, and Co.

IF we do not live in a religious age, we assuredly live in one of religious publication. This is an able essay to render familiar to general understanding, by synoptical reasoning, the elaborate views of eminent divines on the evidences and obligations of revealed religion. The author, however, travels often, and a long way, out of their circle with his own illustrations, which we must leave to polemic casuists.

The Martyr of Carthage: a Tale. By Ed. Wilson, B.A., Rector of Topcroft. Pp. 310. London, J. Burns.

A STORY of very early Christian times, conversion, and persecution. The scene is laid chiefly in Carthage, and the martyrdom of Cyprian, though the highest, is not the only sacrifice of the kind which figures in the history. Caius, a noble Roman, is condemned to the arena and is slain, and slays a lion; the whole offering scope for descriptions of the people and age, and exalting the Christian cause, in its pristine forms and feelings (with a strong leaning towards those forms), above all other considerations.

Willy's Grammar, interspersed with Stories, for the use of Children. By Mrs. Marcet. Pp. 360. London, Longmans.

In this little volume Mrs. Marcet has adapted her preceding publication of the same kind, called *Mary's Grammar*, and intended for the instruction of girls (we do not remember whether or not it came under our cognisance), to be applied in the grammatical grounding of boys; and we shall only say, that if the first is as good as the last, neither sex need seek for a better guide. The plan is excellent, and the execution not less so. The infant mind is judiciously stimulated to inquiry; that inquiry is rewarded by information; that information is reiterated in new but not tiresome forms; and the understanding of the whole is tested by question and answer. To these are added suitable stories, which at once illustrate and impress the lesson, and entertain and improve the learner. (P. 106, in the 3d question, "adjective" is misspelt for "adverb," and should be corrected.) From first to last, with the exception of the verbal error within this parenthesis, we have found nothing in the book but what we most cordially approve; and we can assure both teachers and pupils that a thorough knowledge of Mrs. Marcet's clear and well-put rules will leave little to be desired for all the ordinary purposes of writing grammatically and reading correctly.

The Tree-Rose. By A. H. B. Pp. 122. A REPRINT from the *Gardener's Chronicle* with

additions. Its purport is to give precise and sufficient instructions for the cultivation of the tree-rose, of which so many rich and beautiful varieties have, of late years, almost crowded into our flora.

The Accusations of History against the Church of Rome, &c. Pp. 456. W. H. Dalton, for the Protestant Association.

THE REV. MR. GEORGE TOWNSEND'S controversy with Mr. Charles Butler is here enlarged upon and noted by the Rev. Mr. J. E. Cox; and from historical data are collected many hundreds of the charges brought, generation after generation, against the Church of Rome. The volume may be considered an inexhaustible sheath for the polemics of the reformed Protestant Church to draw forth an endless variety of arrows to launch at their opponents.

The London Medical Directory, 1845. Pp. 180, Double Columns. J. Churchill.

THERE ought to be little disease and very few deaths in London, seeing what a vast number of physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners we have the immense good luck to possess. There seems to be one or other for about every twenty of the population. As a guide to the profession, we daresay it will be very useful; and more so when the deficiencies and errors inseparable from a first edition of such an undertaking are made up and corrected. For example, in glancing over it, we see Sir Mathew Tierney recorded as one whose return was received too late, as indeed it must have been as the worthy physician is in his grave. We notice Dr. James Copland without a mention of one of the greatest medical works of the age, his Dictionary. At p. 56, we observe names out of their alphabetical order: but these are, after all, very slight blemishes in a work otherwise full of useful information.

The Conchologist's Text-Book, &c. Pp. 232. Edinburgh, Dublin, and London, Fullerton and Co.

WITH twenty-one pages of engravings, this sixth edition, corrected and enlarged by Mr. Macgillivray, the professor of natural history in Marischal College, Aberdeen, is an excellent class-book, embracing the arrangements of Lamarck and Linnaeus, and accompanied by a useful glossary of technical terms. We cordially recommend it to young conchologists, not only to guide their earlier steps, but to afford them full information as they proceed with this delightful pursuit.

The Templar: a Novel. By the Author of "Hymeneus." Pp. 144. Cunningham.

THE best praise we can bestow on this novel is, that it is in one volume (and that a very short one), and not in three as usual.

Mary Aston; or, the Events of a Year. Pp. 127. London, Saunders and Otley.

A NOVELETTE, if we may so call it, of a size seldom seen now-o'-days, but only in being a lesser evil differing from the three-volume class of fashionable trifling.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

May 23d.—MR. FOWNES, "On the present state and prospects of organic chemistry," observed that, as it would be impossible to review the whole science of organic chemistry for the purpose stated, the better method would be to take as samples of the rest, for the purpose of illustrating the progress made within the last few years, the history of two great groups of compounds, the "alcohols," and the "vegeto-alkal-

lis;" the first being non-azotised, and the second azotised substances. He first, however, considered the modes of investigation followed in cultivating this department of science: of the two methods of research, the analytical and the synthetic, often indifferently employed in the investigation of inorganic bodies, the former was alone available in organic chemistry, from the impossibility of producing organic substances at will, by causing their elements to combine, these bodies being only produced, in the first instance, under the influence of vegetable life. A short description was then given of the various successive steps by which the processes of ultimate analysis have reached their present perfection, which leaves little more to desire in this respect; and reference was more especially made to those originating in the school of Giessen, and now employed almost universally. Alcohol or wine-spirit, the type of a yet small but most important and interesting class of bodies, has been known from a very early period; it is produced by the metamorphosis of grape-sugar under the influence of a ferment, the sugar resolving itself into alcohol, carbonic acid, and water. The preparation of pure or absolute alcohol and its properties were then described. When alcohol is distilled with sulphuric acid, the principal product is a highly volatile liquid long known as ether: this differs from alcohol in composition by the element of water, and there are strong arguments in favour of the view that alcohol is actually a hydrate of this ether. The compound ethers—containing ether, or its elements, in union with those of an acid, and which possess so much the character of salts, being decomposed by alkalis, with separation of the acid, and production of alcohol by the union of the liberated ether with water—were next discussed; and afterwards the compound acids, formed on the type of sulphoninic acid ($C_4 H_5 O_1 2SO_3 + HO$), containing the elements of ether in union with those of a powerful acid, inorganic or organic. Lastly the oxidation of alcohol to acetic acid, by the substitution of two equivalents of oxygen for two equivalents of hydrogen removed, was described and illustrated by the aid of finely-divided platinum, which possesses the singular property of absorbing a large quantity of oxygen into its pores, which is readily given up to organic bodies in contact with it. The combustible liquid obtained in the destruction of acetic acid in the destructive distillation of non-resinous wood has been shewn, by the researches of Dumas and Péligot, to be a second alcohol, capable of furnishing a series of compounds as numerous as those derived from wine-spirit, and preserving the strictest parallelism with the latter, the analogy being extended even to the product of oxidation (formic acid). The third alcohol is found in the "fusel-oil" of potato and corn-brandy, which also gives rise to a corresponding series, the only important member yet missing being the ether, to the discovery of which the attention of chemists should be diligently directed. The product of oxidation in this case is the singular body *valerianic acid*. After some general remarks on the probability of other substances of the type of alcohol being discovered, Mr. Fownes proceeded to describe the chief peculiarities of the best-known alkaline bases, as those from opium and the cinchona barks, the attention being directed to a series of splendid illustrations kindly sent by Mr. Morson. The chief point of interest presented by this part of the subject was, the history given of some partial success in the attempt to prepare by artificial means bodies of this class. The first

substance so produced was observed by MM. Dumas and Pelouze to result from the action of ammonia on the volatile oil of black-mustard; it has since been studied by Dr. Will, and its basic character clearly made out; it is called *Thiosimamine*, and contains sulphur. Coal-oil also has been found to contain oily liquids having a basic character (kyanol and leukol). Mr. Fownes then stated that some months ago he received from Mr. Morson a quantity of a dark-coloured volatile oil, said to have been procured by the action of sulphuric acid upon bran. This substance was purified by distillation and examined; it turned out to be the body first noticed by Döbereiner, and afterwards examined by Dr. Stenhouse, a by-product in the ordinary process for preparing formic acid, containing $C_{15} H_{18} O_6$, the oxygen and hydrogen being in the proportions to form water. Mr. Fownes proposed retaining for this substance the term "furfurol," from *furfur* bran, and *oleum*, being, he understood, the name conferred upon it by Mr. W. C. Jones of Plymouth, who, several years ago, prepared it in considerable quantity. When this furfurol is put into caustic ammonia it forms a solid compound, $C_{15} H_{16} NO_3$, which is insoluble in water, and instantly decomposed by acids into an ammonical salt and the original oil. When boiled with caustic potash, however, it evolves no ammonia, but undergoes an isomeric change, being converted into a true *vegeto-alkali*, containing $C_{30} H_{18} N_2 O_6$, strongly alkaline to test-paper, and forming distinct and crystallisable salts; from this substance furfurol cannot by any means be recovered. By a similar mode of treatment the *hydrobenzamide* of M. Laurent yielded a powerful organic base, capable of forming beautiful crystallisable salts, and also strongly alkaline. It was called *benzoline*, and was found to be isomeric with *hydrobenzamide*. It is converted by oxidation into benzoic acid and ammonia, and yields by destructive distillation, among other products, a beautiful crystalline substance called *pyrobenzoline*. Mr. Fownes concluded by expressing his hopes that this apparently new field of investigation would be cultivated with diligence, with a view of throwing light on the history of the natural *vegeto-alkalis*, and the functions of vegetable life generally; as a more practical, although less important result, means might possibly be found to prepare artificially the now costly active principles of opium and the barks.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

May 26th.—This being the fifteenth anniversary, the members met for the election of officers to replace those going out by rotation. Mr. Murchison, president, in the chair. The official business being concluded, the president presented the royal medals awarded to Prof. Ritter and Dr. C. T. Beke, the former to Baron Leopold von Buch for his distinguished countryman, the latter to Dr. Beke in person. The president then delivered his annual address on the progress of geography during the past year. The following were then elected: Lord Colchester, president; Sir J. Barrow, Bart., Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., and R. I. Murchison, Esq., vice-presidents; Major Shadwell Clerke, the Lord Bishop of Norwich, Admiral Bowles, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., S. Jones Lloyd, Esq., the Earl of Rosse, and Col. C. R. Fox, members of council. The thanks of the society to the retiring president was moved by the Bishop of Norwich, and seconded by the Marquis of Northampton.

In the evening, after the business of the

anniversary had been so satisfactorily transacted, a party of nearly a hundred members sat down to an excellent dinner in the Thatched House, Mr. Murchison in the chair, with his successor, Lord Colchester, on his right hand, and Chev. Bunsen, Baron Leopold Von Buch, M. Hebel, and other eminent foreigners, near; besides Sir George Back, Sir John Rennie, and many others of his own distinguished countrymen, not only on the *dais*, but all around the room. Nothing could excel the spirit with which the president supported the proceedings, calling up the individuals we have named, and many more, including Mr. Earle, Professor E. Forbes, Col. Jackson, Major S. Clarke, &c. &c., to speak on subjects of interest to the society and to science, which they did in various addresses, and ably filled up the time of a most agreeable and instructive "réunion." The services rendered to the institution by Mr. M. were warmly acknowledged on all hands; and indeed his zeal, liberality, and talent, cannot be overpraised. He has surrendered his much-improved trust to a nobleman who will, no doubt, follow in his footsteps; and he could not adopt a better model, nor one more calculated to promote and increase the prosperity of this important national association.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 28th.—The president, Mr. Horner, in the chair. A communication was read by Prof. E. Forbes, F.R.S., and Lieut. Spratt, R.N., "On the geology of Lycia." The authors stated that the rock forming the greater part of Lycia consists of the *Scaglia* or *Apennine* limestone—a series not very distinctly defined; and that near the river Xanthus another rock of greenish sandstone, whose age was not determined, rests conformably on the *scaglia*. In other places true tertiary beds, both marine and freshwater, overlie the *scaglia*, and of these the marine are the most ancient; and, from the fossils which occur in the different beds, they are found to be all of the same age. The authors then proceed to describe the different districts in which the tertiary marine beds appear, some of which are from 2000 to 3000 feet, and others at a still more considerable elevation, above the sea-level. The freshwater terciaries of Lycia are much more extensive than the marine beds, and extend over the districts 200 or 300 feet above the plains, consisting of marls capped by flat tables of conglomerate limestone. The relative age of these tertiary beds is determined by the presence of both marine and freshwater strata in the two great valleys of the Xanthus, the former being identified with the Bourdeaux miocene, and the latter therefore being much newer than the eocene freshwater terciaries of Smyrna. A considerable mass of travertine is found in the great plains of Pamphylia, and forms cliffs of considerable height, through which the rivers pour. Certain recent changes of level were also noticed, which have attracted the attention of Sir Charles Fellowes. In conclusion, the authors consider that the *scaglia*, the formation of most ancient date, was deposited as fine sediment in a deep sea, and was in progress during the whole of the secondary, including the cretaceous, epoch; the evidence of this consisting in the remarkable mixture of fossils observable in Mount Lebanon and elsewhere, and the great thickness, the extent, and the conformable superposition of the different beds. The sandy beds resting on the *scaglia* are not so easily identified, but seem to have been more recent than the miocene marine strata, the presence of which marks a great change in elevation. This change was more

than p-
sion, p-
tertiary
been si-
ing on.

A sh-
tion of
Buch, "c-
called C-
mals d-
absence
openin-
antly in-
chiefly

A pa-
the ne-
strata
E. W.
deavour-
field, a-
hibit a-
stone, th-
that in-
He al-
genera-
the dis-
measur-
beds, a-
new re-
in the

May 2-
chair.
giving
Ostia.
the cl-
anno
tuated
teen m-
the ca-
portant
same
fleet,
cordin-
to con-
ent of
conne-
work,
in Ca-
the ar-
exten-
facial
into
acres
was
former
and p-
which
port
bour
could
about
Tibe-
nished
of the
bour-
purple
the p-
of the
as to
the
break-
This
cal c-
Ostia
from
Tibe-
been
cour-

than paralleled by a converse one of depression, producing lakes in which the freshwater tertiary beds were deposited, and which have been since drained by changes in level still going on.

A short notice was read, being the translation of a memoir by the Baron Leopold Von Buch, "On a new family of crinoidal animals called Cystidea." The stony cases of these animals differ from the encrinites chiefly in the absence of arms and the presence of oval openings in the plates. They are found abundantly in the lower beds of the silurian period, chiefly in Scandinavia.

A paper was also read, "On the relation of the new red sandstone to the carboniferous strata in Lancashire and Cheshire," by Mr. E. W. Binney. The author in this paper endeavoured to shew that the Lancashire coal-field, although of great thickness, does not exhibit a passage upwards into the new red sandstone, but that it is a more perfect series than that in the west of Yorkshire and Derbyshire. He also supposes that the coal-measures are generally thrown down by the various faults, the dislocation being of some extent, that these measures continue unaltered beneath the upper beds, and finally that the lower portions of the new red sandstone are but imperfectly exhibited in the coal-field in question.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

May 27th.—Sir John Rennie, president, in the chair. The paper read was by the president, giving "An account of the ancient harbour of Ostia." From the concurrent testimonies of the classic writers, Ostia was originally founded anno 634 B.C., by Ancus Martius. It was situated at the mouth of the Tiber, about fourteen miles below Rome; and as the supplies for the capital arrived by the river, it was of importance to improve the navigation, and at the same time to provide for the shelter of the fleet, which usually lay in the roadstead. Accordingly the Emperor Claudius determined

to construct a new harbour, entirely independent of the river, but at the same time having a connexion with it. The general plan of this work, as described by Suetonius, and as given in Cannini's great work on the architecture of the ancients, is shewn to have consisted of an extensive outer harbour, formed by two artificial moles, each projecting about 1900 feet into the sea, enclosing a space of about 130 acres. Between the extremities of the moles was situated another detached mole, which formed a breakwater, supported a lighthouse, and gave two entrances to the harbour, across which chains could be drawn to form a closed port in time of war. A small inner harbour was also constructed, in which vessels could always remain afloat. This covered about 7 acres, and communicated with the Tiber by means of two parallel canals furnished with stop-gates, in order that the water of the river might be turned through the harbour for scouring away the muds, or for other purposes. There is no evidence to shew that the pound-lock was known or used. The walls of the moles were constructed upon arches, so as to give free access to the current; but at the same time they were sufficiently solid to break the sea, and to produce tranquillity within. This was very necessary; for, from the geological condition and the geographical position of Ostia, the coast was subject to constant advance from the alluvial deposit brought down by the Tiber. By this means a delta has constantly been in progress of formation, and, in the course of 2480 years, the line of shore has ad-

vanced about 3 miles 600 yards. All the attempts to improve the entrance of the Tiber were, by this deposit, rendered completely abortive. Eventually the ports of Claudio and of Trajan suffered the same fate; and although the works at Ostia were considered by the Romans as their greatest labour, they were of necessity abandoned, and the harbour of Centum Cellae, or Civita Vecchia, was constructed as a substitute. In the works of Ostia there was visible much novelty and ingenuity in design and in construction; indeed, it must be observed, that almost every principle adopted by the improved skill and science of modern times appears to have been there carried into effect with singular perseverance and ability. By a careful study of the original plans of these ancient works, and the results, engineers might read very useful lessons for the treatment of many of the harbours of England, particularly those on the south-eastern coast, where, as at Dover, great difficulties are to be contended with from the motion of the shingle and silt. The position of English harbours differs in some degree from that of Ostia, on account of the former being subject to the action of a great rise of tide and strong littoral currents; while the latter was situated in the Mediterranean, where there is scarcely any rise of tide, and of which the shore-currents are sluggish. The deposits of silt would be in the latter case very rapid, as the water of the Tiber, entering nearly at right angles with the shore, would arrest the current, and the whole speedily would become comparatively stagnant. In the discussion which ensued upon this interesting paper, the cases of Dover, Rye, Ramsgate, and many other harbours, were explained, and the probable result of the present works commented upon.

The following papers were announced to be read at the next meeting: "On the corrosion of metals," by Mr. R. Adie; "On the movable jib-crane, as used at Glasgow," by Mr. W. Gale; "Observations relative to the movable beam-crane," by Mr. R. Stevenson.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, May 22.—The following gentlemen were admitted *ad eundem*:

The Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, D.D., of Sidney Sussex College, the Rev. F. Braithwaite, M.A., of Clare Hall, Mr. F. E. Long, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge.

The following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Civil Law.—Mr. T. F. Crosse, Exeter College.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. W. Savage, Queen's College; Rev. R. S. Sutton, J. Rendall, P. A. Kingdon, fellows, Rev. T. F. W. Walker, Exeter College; Rev. E. J. G. H. Rich, fellow of New College; Rev. G. T. Cooke, demy of Magdalen College; Rev. E. Royds, Brasenose College; Rev. G. S. Munn, Trinity College; J. F. B. Blackett, fellow, R. M. Richards, Rev. H. J. Gore, Merton College.

Bachelors of Arts.—W. J. Ripley, grand compounder, Wadham College; H. G. Faussett, student, R. V. Williams, Christ Church College; B. Blyth, Magdalen College; J. Hughes, Oriel College; Rev. T. W. Redfern, J. Burnard, Magdalen Hall; W. S. Ferrers, T. S. Huxley, Exeter College; G. R. W. Andrews, St. John's College; C. T. Corrane, Trinity College; R. Higgins, J. L. Hallward, Worcester College; A. Joseph, Brasenose College.

CAMBRIDGE, May 21.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Honorary Masters of Arts.—Earl Gifford, Trinity Hall; Hon. W. Stuart, Trinity College, grand compounder; R. Clive, St. John's College.

Masters of Arts.—G. Boden, Trinity College; W. L. Scott, Caius College; J. C. Street, Queen's College.

Bachelor in Civil Law.—Rev. J. Macdonald, Trinity Hall, grand compounder.

Ad eundem M.A.—H. Skrine, Wadham College, Oxford.

Bachelors of Arts.—J. A. Yonge, King's College; O. Manley, H. Strickland, J. Stephens, G. D. Rowley, Trinity College; C. D. Butterfield, W. P. Roberts, W. T. Cookson, H. Cooper, L. Rugg, W. Franklin, T. F.

Salmon, St. John's College; W. A. W. Brunton, J. J. Merest, W. Stow, St. Peter's College; J. Y. Robbins, Clare Hall; R. C. Douglas, J. Downing, R. Hardinge, Corpus Christi College; L. Brocklebank, A. W. Wilson, Queen's College; J. G. Goodricke, C. W. Palin, E. Wilson, Catherine Hall; H. T. Brunwin, Jesus College; G. C. Pease, Magdalene College; A. Barr, Emmanuel College.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISPUTE.

To the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*.

28th May, 1845.

MR. EDITOR.—The subject asserted to be the cause of the differences that exist in the British Archeological Association was of a nature too insignificant to have been made public, either by insinuation or otherwise. If any notice were proper to be taken of Mr. Wright's publication of his Album, as calculated to injure the society, it ought to have been limited, at the utmost, to a private remonstrance. The steps that were taken by those who acted in denouncing Mr. Wright would, as they ought to have seen, and did, lead to differences in the Association of a serious kind, so as to have divided the society. It has placed the members in no ordinary position of difficulty. They cannot maintain a neutrality, for that is tantamount to being no member at all.

In the present state of things (after weighing the matter impartially and deliberately), I shall adhere to that section of the Association that acts with Mr. Pettigrew, lamenting that a body so numerous, respectable, and intelligent, should have become divided, and their utility and influence (although now running in competition in two channels) much weakened. One thing which weighs with me in taking this course is, the want of candour so apparent in the conduct of what may be called Mr. Way's party. If they have other reasons (which one would really suppose) for the course they have taken, they should be explicit enough to state them. It is a stigma to this country that no well-directed effort, that I know of, has been made to reunite the fractured Association.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Irish Antiquities and Literature.—The review of Petrie's *Round Towers* recalls our attention to the subject of Irish antiquities, and first to the large collection of interesting MSS. in the possession of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, the publishers of that work. We observe, from a report of the antiquarian committee of the Royal Irish Academy, that it consists of no fewer than 227 volumes, including upwards of 3000 separate pieces, of which the names are indexed, and about 4000 minor pieces under general heads." Of this treasure the committee remarks, that "the vellum manuscript, known as the *Leabhar-na-Huidhre*, is the most ancient," and "the date of the compilation of this exceedingly curious volume is fixed at the end of the eleventh or early part of the twelfth century." It is added, "some idea of the value attached to it by its possessors may be formed from the fact, that the siege of Sligo, carried on by O'Donnell in A.D. 1470, was undertaken chiefly for the purpose of recovering this book, and the *Leabhar Gearr*, or *Short Book*, from the O'Conors, to whom they had been given in ransom of O'Dogherty and the son of O'Donnell's chief poet." The next piece, in point of antiquity, is a copy of the ancient dictionary, known as "Cormac's Glossary," transcribed anterior to the close of the fourteenth century. Cormac flourished in the ninth century; and the work exhibits an acquaintance with the Irish, Latin, Greek, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Welsh languages, and pre-

serves some words of the lost language of the Picts. Other rare and curious works are described; but the above may suffice for an intimation of the general interest of the collection, of which, we should think, much good use might be made in publishing.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:

Monday.—Entomological, 8 P.M.; United Service Institute, 9 P.M.; British and Foreign Institute (soirée), 8 P.M.

Tuesday.—Linnean, 8 P.M.; Horticultural, 3 P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.

Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 8 P.M.; British and Foreign Institute (lecture), 8 P.M.

Thursday.—Royal, 8 P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.; Zoological, 3 P.M.

Friday.—Royal Institution, 8 P.M.; Botanical, 8 P.M.; British and Foreign Institute (conversazione), 8 P.M.

Saturday.—Asiatic, 2 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

In all observations—for we can rarely call them criticisms—on the current course of the Fine Arts which have appeared in the *Literary Gazette*, we have wished it to be understood that every remark refers to a certain standard, according to which our estimate is formed and our opinions given. We would not, for instance, apply the same rule to an annual exhibition of the living school, and to a collection of the old masters, who have outlived their time. It is by confounding this obvious difference that so much folly and ignorance is prated through the press, and ill-nature usurps the technical sceptre of profound connoisseurship. In many quarters it is sheer incapacity that writes; there is no knowledge of the subject, nor of the means required by art to re-create it on canvass, and no feeling to appreciate the often discordant qualities of excellence and error in conception, design, colour, expression, execution, imagination, finish, and other attributes which make a *chef-d'œuvre*, or more generally a work of mixed character, where we have to balance the beauties against the defects. In the more ambitious order of press-authorities, and others also who take the lead in matters of this sort, the distinguishing feature is, of course, of another kind; for they have some knowledge of what they are talking about, and their mistake arises out of the desire to display it, instead of saying any thing to the point upon the matter in question. In sculpture, painting, architecture, engraving, the drama, music, &c. &c. &c., this egotistic habit seems to be gaining ground. Be the topic ever so trite, a fellow who has it in hand must display his Greek, Egyptian, or antediluvian lore upon it (even if hunted up for the occasion); and after reading or listening to his wonderful attainments for an hour, the poor little subject (be it what it may) evaporates in a modicum of mist amid the gorgeous atmosphere of his, the critic's, extraordinary acquaintance with every preceding and contemporary circumstance, and every possible analogy which could have thrown light upon it—had it been worth while!

We have paused in the middle of our review of the Royal Academy annual exhibition to make these remarks, because we are now and then taunted with being too good-natured in our notices. To which all we answer is, "Look to the right and proper standard." This is not a selection of master-pieces, but a mixture of the highest productions of art with the inferior, even to the lowest, grades of the youthful student. Perhaps ten in the thousand will go down to posterity as the greatest achievements of our school and day: the rest are but

steps in young Ambition's ladder, and ought to be considered as no more. We have not the boy-efforts of Raphael, Titian, M. Angelo, Correggio, and other supreme artists; but we are assured that they, too, must have begun. Why, then, should we damp the fire of genius, which may at first smoulder in smoke, till it sends forth the brightest of flames to enkindle a world?—why should we uproot the little simple flowers which, by cultivation, may become the most brilliant ornaments of the garden? *Est modus in rebus*; and so, to continue our unlearned observations on the exhibition, we bring up the rooms according to numbers:

No. 8. "The Falls of Machno, N. Wales." W. F. Witherington, R.A.—The water is too brush-like throughout; it has the painter's brush, and not the water's fall. The adjacent scenery is very wild and natural. In 105 and 154, Mr. Witherington has attempted different objects. The first, "The Greeting," is rather fine too much. The pretty market-girl on her pretty white horse is a rural lady,—and that we could like well enough; but all the other rustics are picture-clowns and clownesses, and the very urchins and animals are all holiday. This is pleasing, but not truth. The last, "Returning from the Village," reminds us a little of "Crossing the Brook," but is far less effective. Here the water is hardly perceptible, and the infant footsteps on the stones are not insecure; nor indeed is the attitude one of apprehension. The conductress and the scenery in the background are in better style.

No. 33. "Portrait of Lady Sale." J. Sant.—Not very flattering, and very dingy in colour. There is another portrait of this heroine of Afghanistan in the middle room, No. 401, however, which renders this a Venus.

No. 445. "Gregory passing through the Slave-market at Rome," by Mr. Sant, is a fair composition. There is not much expression in the pope, and less in his monkish attendants; and the little naked *Angli quasi angeli* English bairns are a pretty buddha enough.

No. 41. "Master C. R. Ramsey." T. M. Joy.—A queer-faced little child, almost thrown to the dogs; for he is in the midst of rag, rag, and boobtail. This appears almost to be a satire upon the animal-picture fashion so much in vogue, that the only child of an "Honourable M.P." should be only one in an *animal parlante* of greyhounds, poodles, terriers, and spaniels, most of them looking better than the hero himself!

No. 66. "Portrait of Mrs. Thwaytes." A. E. Chalon, R.A.—In this performance Chalon has approved himself worthy of his degree. It is a picture of rare talent, and cheap at five hundred pounds—the price said to be paid for it. Carpets, paper-hangings, furniture, velvet, jewels, and pearls, are in the perfection of luxury, and fashion, and display. There is, beyond all, a handkerchief, which, if thrown, would be of more value than a thousand times the money for the whole. The head, it is true, is very small, and the features not very captivating; but the painter is often rather extravagant in his corporeal measurements; and here we must excuse him, as he has so faithfully embodied the soul of his commission.

No. 73. "Spring Scene, with Cattle and Figures." J. Dearman.—A specimen of sweet rustic scenery; of which there are several others by the artist in this exhibition, which, with diligent culture, will, we think, procure better places for them in years to come.

No. 86. "Portrait of a Young Lady." J. P.

Knight, R.A.—A little pet girl, in a pert polka, prettily painted. Mr. Knight does not fail us this year; but he does not answer our expectations of great advancement. 132, "Lord Combermere," and 404, "Col. Monteith," are not above the common routine of R.A. artists. 223, "Mr. Pigeon, the Treasurer of Christ's Hospital," is firmer and better; 229, "Henry Gaitskill, Esq.," good and characteristic; and 399, his own portrait, very like and very clever.

No. 104. "The Greeting." B. R. Faulkner.—A lady leaning over a balcony *à la Juliet*; with considerable merit, but considerable affectation. 496, "Sir W. Nott," by the same, does not give the idea of gentleman, or intellectual character.

No. 108. "Portrait of a Gentleman." W. Boxall.—A small but excellent piece of portraiture, and a good example of the artist's ability.

No. 127. "Dressing the Bride." T. Clater.—We had to seek Mr. Clater a good deal near the floor: but this is a very clever picture *de genre*; and so is 462, "Waiting an Answer," though in a different style. Mr. Clater has always thought and matter in his productions. It is now many years since we have noticed them, and never without the praise they deserved. They are invented with originality, and executed with great care, and never fail to tell the story well.

No. 138. "Prof. Buckland." T. C. Thompson.—Rather high up, but, as far as we can see, a reasonably good likeness, though not a very good picture, of the highly and justly distinguished Oxford Professor. Other portraits by the same, "Mr. and Mrs. Drury," are perhaps better painted.

No. 145. "A Sketch painted in 1830." W. Mulready, R.A.—An extremely rich bit of colouring; a trivial subject, but rendered valuable by being a true specimen of the master.

No. 153. "Duck-weeds."—J. Ward, R.A.—We are glad to see Monsieur Tonson come again, though in duck-weeds, every blade of which is figured to a fibre. There is a rainbow to match—and ducks like rain. Then there is 163, "What is it?" and it is a ploughboy making himself a turnip-lantern ghost in a cattle-shed. Others of Mr. Ward are in his own ancient style. 172, "What is Beauty?" is a turkey-cock in full feather and admiration. 187, a matchless "Barrow-Pig," and others in which literal delineation is coupled with sentiment, in a way peculiar to the painter.

No. 173. "Prayer." R. M'Innes.—Not so excellent as to demand high encomium, yet too good to be passed without notice. It belongs to the Italian school, and lies in the road to great achievements.

No. 178. "Portraits." J. Partridge.—A lady and child, treated with considerable taste and power by a rising artist in our now limited school of portrait-painting.

No. 203. "Head of a Cingari, Xanthus." W. Müller.—A good effect produced in a peculiar manner, which is more forcible than natural, and more impressive than true. M. Müller has also, besides others, 367, "Cingaries playing to a Turkish Family," a pretty good composition, and 482, "Turkish Merchants with Camels, &c.," a scene from Asia Minor, which is very characteristic. The cavalcade (if we so call a camelcade) is winding round the shore and crossing a river. The whole is straggling, but extremely picturesque.

No. 245. "Cochem, on the Mosel." C. Deane.—A very charming landscape, with the Castle of Winneburg in the distance. This, with another piece on the same river, gives

the a
painter

No
Child
and h
here
tion.

appro
tenan
excha
pictur
sporti
sittin
beget
cunnin
one o
ton m
higher
chione
dares
nately
when

We

Room

the w

RESUL
lightfu

No.

appea
spot an
boats
does n

No.

One o
this ar
copyis
of wood
clear a
and 1

No.

H. Ga
of fine
sceneri
elabora
a swing
middle
also 17

No.

the."
list, wh
inform
rich di
a dista
101, "
Wye, r
perfect
any of
ence to
and ha
pearance
to refi
tation.

No.

Tayler.
unequal
picture
the ani
thing to
162, "
more 1
274, "C
ant tur
when he
picture.

No. 4

Done in

the artist a high place among the landscape-painters in this year's Gallery.

No. 253. "Portrait of Lady de Tabley and Child." J. R. Swinton.—Sweetly composed, and happy in his subject, Mr. Swinton has here repeated his claim to our warm approbation. There is a little thoughtfulness, almost approaching to sadness, in the beautiful countenance of the lady, which might have been exchanged for more of a natural and less of a pictorial expression, when such a cherub was sporting near her feet: but the restraint of sitting or standing to be "taken" is apt to beget a seriousness which it requires all the cunning of art to evade. This is, however, one of the pictures of the year; and Mr. Swinton must not retrograde, if he aims at a highest rank in this line. 312. "The Marchioness of Douglas," by the same, will, we dare say (like Lady de Tabley), be seen to infinitely more advantage in a family-gallery than when surrounded by the gauds and meretricious colouring of an Exhibition.

We have now, we believe, cleared the East Room, with large incursions into the others; the which we shall sack anon.

WATER-COLOUR GALLERY.

RESUMING, to complete, our notice of this delightful resort—

No. 6, "St. Michael's Mount," W. C. Smith, appears to want space; but the features of the spot are well preserved. 56. "French Herring-boats off Holy Island," is a superior work, and does much credit to the artist.

No. 8. "Folkstone." W. Evans, of Eton.—One of several charming pieces of Nature by this artist, who is a most faithful and pleasing copyist of her sweetest aspects in rural spots of wood and water. 37. "Tralee Bay," is as clear and pure as mimic art can imitate truth; and 116, "Shakspeare's Cliff, Dover," a treasure.

No. 15. "Coast, near Ryde, Isle of Wight." H. Gaspineau.—A moonlight, by another artist of fine talent for the delineation of natural scenery. 57. "Coast of Antrim." The most elaborate composition of the painter; and, with a swing-bridge and mountains overhanging the middle stream, &c., very picturesque. See also 172.

No. 32. "Distant View of Kenilworth Castle." D. Cox.—A third to be named, in this list, whose taste and feeling fix his choice and inform the spirit of his subjects. Look at the rich distant "View of Brough Castle," 69, with a distance of exquisite execution; and so is 101, "Knaresborough Castle." 146, "The Wye, near Chepstow," a gem. It would be perfectly needless to go into the details of any of them. Their essence is in the adherence to Nature, and their merit in the skilful and happy manipulation which her varied appearances demand to render them acceptable to refined judgment in pictorial representation.

No. 18. "Interior of a Cow-house." Fred. Taylor.—Mr. Taylor is very prolific and very unequal this year. The dumpy woman in this picture takes away from the genuine action of the animals. 31, "Group of Horses," has nothing to recommend it to immense favour; and 162, "Interior of a Highland Cottage," is more like hearsay than actual observation. 274, "Counting the Game-bag," is an abundant turn-out, and shews what the artist can do when he is not manufacturing. It is a capital picture.

No. 41. "A Peasant Girl." H. Richter.—Done in a style peculiar to the artist, and very

pretty withal, but, to our fancy, hardly coming within the sphere of artistic production. 79, "Contemplation," is of a higher order.

No. 45. "The Chateau la Ville de Pau." W. Scott.—A clever fac-simile of the place. 165, "The Valley of Argeliez," is more general, and in that respect a better work.

No. 75. "Danseneau, Nassau." T. M. Richardson.—A morning view in a mellow tone of colour—the terrestrial objects and the atmospheric effects both equally touched with a glowing pencil. 171, "Derwentwater," is of the same description.

No. 80. "Groves of Yew-Trees, &c., near Chichester." W. Turner.—Sombre and perfectly correct, this is a judicious choice of an uncommon feature in English landscape, and painted with good effect.

No. 102. "Dahlias." V. Bartholomew.—Of this and other fruit and flower-pieces by the same hand, we need only say, that they are in the Water-Colour Gallery, and not in Covent-garden. If purchased in the first, they will last and give pleasure for many years,—if in the latter, one entertainment and all is over. 210, "Hollyhocks!" 222, "Fruit!"

No. 120. "Italian Boys at a Cottage." O. Oakley. 139. "A Gleaner," &c. But 167, "Vagabond Intruders," is his battle-horse—i.e. all kinds of the poor Italian wanderers, with their music and animal companions. They are faithfully studied; and the grouping is entertaining, though the footman with his cane promises to disperse it speedily from his abhorrent master's doors.

No. 138. "The Abbey-Gate, Reading."—A sample of the exact talent of F. Mackenzie in painting things of this kind; so faithfully that antiquarians may pin their faith to them, and yet so artistically wrought that every body must admire them.

No. 200. "An Assemblage of Works of Art in Sculpture and Painting, from the earliest period to the time of Phidias." J. Stephanoff.—A curious fancy, and such as only genius could imagine and elaborate. We wish the fruit could be equal to the pains-taking. In this piece all the remains of antiquity, of every age and from every land, are painted in gallery-compartments: it is a history, with examples, of Egyptian, Hindu, South-American, Etruscan, Greek, Roman, &c., &c., remains. A day would not suffice to understand it all; and if we were to write for a week, we could not explain it. It is a picture, however, that if we were rich! we should like much to possess. 202. "Henry VI. after the Battle of Towton." A monstrous confusion of the costumes of many generations, which would defeat any antiquarian: ergo, we must hope that there is more accurate learning in No. 200, which there should be, as it is almost all copying from the antique. 204, "Duchess of Gloucester doing Penance," &c., is a composition after the elder fashion: not very striking.

Nos. 205, 206, 207. Several local subjects, very agreeably treated by Frederick Nash.

No. 217. "Cabinet of the Marchioness of Mantua." Lake Price.—A carefully painted, and consequently an interesting record, of a remarkable article of *virtu*.

No. 227. "View near Gillingham." W. Turner.—Level scenery and perspective ably portrayed. There is a Cuyp-study in this artist's productions.

No. 229. "Twilight." F. O. Finch.—A Valey-like picture, which does honour to the artist.

No. 257. "Girl Spinning." J. Cristall.—More natural than usual with Mr. C., who had

got to Grecise his Welsh peasant-girls, which we are glad he has not done with this real (reel) Scotch lassie. 277, "Market-day," is a more extended subject, and one of great merit and attraction.

No. 339. We wind up with "The Evening Walk." F. Stone. And such a walk! Nothing can be more enchanting of its simple kind. It is true that in the R. A. exhibition we have a more piquant story by him; but it would be difficult to surpass this gentle domesticity in idea, expression, or finish.

SKETCHES BY DAVID ROBERTS.

MR. HOGARTH, the enterprising publisher of engravings in Portland Street, having removed to a more central and advantageous position in the Haymarket, has signalled the transition by opening his gallery to an exhibition of Mr. Roberts' drawings of Egypt and Nubia. Of these a publication is announced to follow that of the Holy Land and Palestine, which has been received with so much public approbation; like which it will consist of twenty parts, or two volumes. Without underrating the deep interest of every subject connected with the Holy Land, nor retracting a syllable from the almost unqualified praise we have bestowed on the work illustrating them, as it has issued from the press, we are free to state that our view of these Egyptian drawings on Saturday prepares us for a second production in the same style of art quite equal to the first. Egypt combines much of the sacred with the earliest records of ancient history; and the recent lights which have been thrown into its dark antiquities add a new feeling to the curiosity and veneration with which centuries of men have endeavoured to penetrate its mysteries. What remains of its superb and wonderful buildings are (need we say) admirably represented by Mr. Roberts, and we rejoice to see his colleague in the literary descriptive part a gentleman so pre-eminently qualified to do it justice as Mr. Bonomi. Long years of study, personal intimacy with the valley of the Nile, and great experience of every kind, point him out as the fittest person in England (or perhaps elsewhere) to perform this duty in a manner that will increase the attractions of the artist and give entire satisfaction to the public.

We recommend our friends to lose no time in paying a visit to this charming collection of very splendid productions in the highest manner of art.

It did not seem to us that the room was lighted in a manner to display these delightful productions to advantage, nor that good judgment was exercised in their disposition; some of the most delicately-executed being hung high up, while others, which could better have borne that position, are on a level with the eye.

Cardinal Fesch's Picture-Sale has terminated at Rome. Among the latest *chef-d'œuvres* mentioned by *Galigrani*, were a pair of *feu scham-pêtres* by *Watteau*, which brought 28,245f.; a battle-piece by *Wouvermans*, 25,420f.; *Christ crowned with Thorns*, *Teniers*, also 25,420f.; *Jacob's Journey*, by *A. Vandervelde* (with above sixty animals), 50,840f.; *The Prayer of Love*, by *Greuze*, 34,797f., both bought by *Lord Hertford*; an early *Raphael*, *The Crucifixion*, 56,490f., bought by *Prince Canino*; *St. John preaching*, a remarkable *Rembrandt*, 75,320f., also secured by the Prince. Many others brought from 5000 to 10,000f.

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—On Thursday a new ballet, *Rosida*, gave Cerito a desired opportunity for the display of all her capabilities; and she made the most of it, both in the slow movements and the more daring *pas*. Hitherto it was fancied that she sulked a little, in jealousy of rival talent, and did not dance in unison as well as she could. On Thursday, however, she was Queen Sola; and took great and extraordinary steps to establish her paramount authority. The applause of the subject public allowed the claim.

Adelphi.—A farce called *The Irish Dragoon*, written by Mr. Selby, and full of embroilment in every corner and cupboard, from first to last, has been successfully enacted here during the week. Messrs. F. Matthews, Hudson, Munday, and Selby, are its chief supporters; and it is altogether a very entertaining affair. The revival of *Paul Pry*, with an able cast, Wright making the absence even of Liston unfeet, adds to the humorous attractions of this theatre. We ought also to mention Mr. Hackett's clever personation of M. Mallet before her Majesty and Prince Albert, who, as well as the audience, expressed much pleasure on the occasion. Her Majesty was not only affected to hearty laughter but to tears by the performance: a higher compliment could not be paid to M. Mallet, whose humour is not more quaint than his feelings are pathetic.

The Lyceum needs no change; for *Cinderella* and *Our New Governess* continue to be fully attractive.

If we are to believe the advertisements, indeed, never were theatrical affairs so admirably sustained by talent, and consequently so prosperous. At Drury Lane there are, "one of the most brilliant débuts ever known to the English stage," and an "unprecedented demand for places." At the Haymarket there are "The English Drama triumphant," and "crowded houses to Douglas Jerrold's immensely successful comedy." At the Adelphi there are "real talent and crowded houses." At the Lyceum there are "unprecedented success," "the most rapturous applause," and "hundreds turned away nightly, unable to obtain admission." Who speaks of the decline of the drama, and want of public encouragement?

VARIETIES.

British Association.—The meeting of the British Association at Cambridge is likely to prove of more than usual interest, from the number of distinguished scientific foreigners expected. Prof. Struve of Dörfpat, Professors Dove, Kreil, Kupfer, and others, will be present at the magnetic congress which forms the prominent feature of the proceedings this year. Prof. Foggi of Pisa, Prof. Schonbein of Basel, and Sir Robert Schomburgk, have also expressed their intention of attending the meeting; and it is hoped that M. Quetelet, Prof. Agassiz &c. will be able to be there. The arrangements at Cambridge include a very extensive and convenient model-room, in which works of art of all kinds, and mechanical and other inventions, will be exhibited to great advantage. We would recommend all who intend sending models and other works of art to communicate their intentions to the local secretaries without delay.—The proper authorities have granted the use of the new Fitzwilliam Museum to the Association.

Sir John Rennie's Conversazione.—On Saturday evening last the president of the Institution of Civil Engineers gave his first offi-

cial entertainment at his residence, Whitehall Place. To accommodate his numerous guests, a spacious room had been erected over the court-yard, at the rear of the house, on a level with the back drawing-room, and communicating by stairs and a wide corridor with the library underneath it. The walls and ceiling were very tastefully painted by Sang, and from the centre hung a superb chandelier of cut white and Bohemian stained glass, made by Mr. Apsley Pellatt from the prize drawing at the School of Design. Scattered about the elegant rooms, were numerous works of art; among them a case of beautiful ivory carvings by Fiamingo; and, in the corridor chiefly, the models were arranged to great advantage. Lady Rennie and several lady-friends graced the assembly. The refreshments were on the most liberal scale. Everything was admirably conducted; the fine taste of the president, and the zeal and experienced management of the indefatigable secretary, were everywhere evident. The members of the institution and Sir John Rennie's friends meet again this evening.

The *Paris Journals* are nearly all enlarging their form to something approaching our own huge sheets, though still far short of some American monster periodicals. The French readers, it seems, do not go so far as the Yankees in wanting entire novels or romances in single publications; but the *Times* ascribes the present demand for increase of size to the appetite of the public for feuilletons, in which are given series of tales by the first writers of the day, including Victor Hugo, Alexandre Dumas, Eugène Sue, Méry, the Viscount de Launay, Madame Emile de Girardin (formerly Mademoiselle Delphine Gay), Frédéric Soulié &c., and partly to the rage for advertising lately created in France. The speculative ingenuity of Paris has led to the formation of a company to farm the advertisements in the *Débats*, *Presse*, and *Constitutionnel*, for fifteen years, at an annual rent of 36,000.

Autograph of Shakspeare.—Another autograph of Shakspeare is stated to have been discovered on the outside of a thin Italian octavo, bound in vellum, entitled, "I Quattro Libri della Filosofia Naturale di Giovan Saravia, tradotti dal Sig. Alf. Ulloa, Vinegia 1565." It is in the hands of Mr. Fletcher the auctioneer, and reported to have been stolen from a gentleman's library. We have examined it carefully, and to us it seems to be almost a fac-simile of the signature in the volume of Montaigne in the British Museum, and both to differ very much from the will in Doctors' Commons and the autograph in Guildhall library. The ink is brown, and has all the appearance of age. Two lines above are fainter, and appear, from the syllables we could decipher, to be in Latin—"tua" near the beginning, and "caveat" near the end, of the first line; but some persons read "that" for the one, and "sweat" for the other: if "caveat" we might hint at "caveat emptor"! There is another signature, of the same character, above these lines.

Awful Catastrophe, Bogota.—On the 19th of February, a slide of snow and earth came down from the Paramo of Ruiz, and destroyed a great part of the plain of Marquita, lying between the river Sabaudija and Lagunilla, burying, in its progress towards the river Magdalena, all the tobacco-plantations, houses, people, cattle, in fact every thing that lay in its course. It is supposed that at least 1000 persons have lost their lives.

Augustus Von Schlegel.—This eminent critic, as was too truly feared, breathed his last at

Bonn, on the 12th inst. His thorough acquaintance with English literature, and his great learning, especially in all subjects connected with philology, are well known and highly appreciated throughout the civilised world. His Shaksperian criticisms helped much to extend the glory of our immortal bard in every corner of Germany. M. Schlegel visited England several times: we remember the enjoyment of his most instructive society about fifteen years ago, and we believe he has not since left his native land.

Pro-iron.—A notable discovery is stated to have been made in America, by which a composition possessing all the qualities of iron can be manufactured at half the price. It would have a prodigious effect on the great iron-works of Britain.

Disease among Horses.—A very fatal disease has lately been committing great havoc among the horses in London. Hackneymen and job-masters have been severe losers by it; and there is some difficulty in supplying the large demand for these animals at this season in town.

Literary Frauds.—In the *Times* of yesterday there is an exposure of a system of annoying fraud to which every respectable periodical is more or less exposed. In this instance it consisted in an application to a publisher for the copy of a work, under the pretence of procuring a favourable notice of it in the *Times*. We should have thought that no publisher of common sense or any experience could be made the dupe of such an application, which, every person in the trade must be aware, could not come from any quarter whose opinion was worth a farthing. We question that, even among the lowest journals, there are many who would resort to such a trick; but the evil lies among a few hangers-on (outriders, as they say at the Derby); and all that is required to put an end to the practice is, for the parties to whom the application is made to communicate immediately with those in whose names the trick is "tried on."

Free Trade, Free Fête, Free Bazaar, Covent Garden.—Except at the balls in the Hanwell Asylum, there never was a more curious and incongruous festival than that presented on the boards of Covent Garden Theatre on Wednesday evening. The healthy-looking provincial beauties who had conducted the sales contrasted finely with the pale faces of the smoky capital. The sad, not to say sour, countenances of some of the dissenting clergy in black raiment equally contrasted with the smirking dandyism and puppy dresses of London. The sombre uniform of Friends being somewhat diversified by fashionable jockey-cut coats, was not so strongly opposed to the usual appearances at such meetings. Then there was Julian and his band, and singing, and talking, and refreshments galore; and—oh, tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Athlone!—there was, after midnight and the serious and godly free and promiscuous dancing!

Ernest de Brunow, a German poet of celebrity, whose death at Dresden is announced in the continental journals, is stated to be the brother of the excellent Russian minister at our court.

Mrs. Godwin, better known to the literary world as Miss Grace Garnet, and daughter of Dr. Garnet, died about three weeks ago in Westmoreland, aged forty-seven. The *Wanderer's Legacy* and the *Reproving Angel* were her principal productions.

Per
tin
12mo,
fep 6
Insti
struct
2s. 6d.
ment
12mo, Catho
Cott
gistran
Englan
Vol. I
Epist
2 vols.
astical
phens,
Youta
Reign
in En
Law o
12s.—
and Li
phey,
—Acad
late R
Kidde
post 8v
into E
Review
by the
Swedis
mandu
mons b
College
8vo, 17
Plumbe
Bishop
Educati
Laws o
Urling
edit., 8
Edward
White
1 post
Club, 1
Part I.
Works,

The fo
sorry to
only rig
right lig
" Ma
pardon
folly. P

under t
ber, wh
which is
think th
" If t
first in
who has
porte-fe
est desig
I care n
You can
You can
Through
You can
The wo
Let hea
And I t
Of fancy

Me non
Aspera
Extorqu
Quies vi
Nec cib
Assidui
Obstabi
Adsit ro
Mollibus
Sunt qu

We ha
Norwich
galley, w
Errato
ers, p. 3
read cap
by an er
Stephen,
almost t

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Perilous Times; or the Aggressions of Anti-Christian Error on Scriptural Christianity, by G. Smith, 12mo, 6s.—England Won; a Poem, by J. G. H. Bourne, fep 6s.—Lectures delivered at Literary and Mechanics' Institutions, by W. H. Leatham, 12mo, 3s. 6d.—Constructionis Graecæ Praecepta, by J. Donaldson, 12mo, 2s. 6d.—On the Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Acute Hydrocephalus, by T. Smith, M.D., 12mo, 5s. 6d.—The Mass and Rubrics of the Roman Catholic Church, translated, with Notes, by Rev. J. R. Cotter, fep. 3s. 6d.—Sixth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in England, 8vo, 5s.—Mrs. Bray's Novels and Romances, Vol. II., De Foi, fep. 8vo, 6s.—Exposition of the Epistle of Paul to the Hebrews, by the Rev. W. Tait, 2 vols., 8vo, 11s. 4d.—Statutes relating to the Ecclesiastical and Eleemosynary Institutions, by A. J. Stephens, 2 vols., royal 8vo, 3l. 3s.—The Dog, by W. Youatt, 8vo, 6s.—Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, by J. Barrow, 8vo, 14s.—Littleton on Tenures in English, a new edit. corrected, 32mo, 6s.—The Law of Railways, with Statutes, by F. Walford, 12mo, 12s.—Lectures to Young Men on Religion, Science, and Literature, 2d edit. 18mo, 2s.—Providence, Prophecy, and Popery, by Rev. W. White, 12mo, 6s. 6d.—Academical Lectures and Pulpit Discourses, by the late R. Balmer, D.D., 2 vols. 8vo, 14s.—Rev. D. P. Kidder's Residence and Travels in Brazil, 2 vols. post 8vo, 18s.—The Sapphic Odes of Horace translated into English Verse, by Rev. J. Peat, 12mo, 3s. 6d.—Review of the Present State of the Church of Christ, by the Archdeacon of Upsal, translated from the Swedish, 12mo, 6s. 6d.—Sermons on the Ten Commandments, by the Rev. G. D. Hill, 12mo, 6s.—Sermons by John, Bishop of Fredericton, 12mo, 7s.—The College Chums; a Novel, by C. Lister, 2 vols., post 8vo, 11s. 4s.—Days and Nights in the East, by Miss Plumley, post 8vo, 10s. 6d.—Remains of C. Dickinson, Bishop of Meath, 8vo, 16s.—Chapters on National Education, by the Rev. R. M. Macbrair, 8vo, 3s.—Laws of Patents in Foreign Countries, by R. W. Urling, 8vo, 8s.—Donn's Hortus Cantabrigiensis, 13th edit., 8vo, 11s. 4s.—Martyria; or, Legend of the Reign of Edward VI., written by W. Mountford, fep. 6s.—The Whiteboy; a Story of Ireland, by Mrs. S. C. Hall, Vol. I, post 8vo, 7s. cloth.—Souvenir of the Bristol Chess-Club, 12mo, 5s.—Tom Cringle's Log, new edit. fep. Part I. 2s. 6d., sewed.—Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton's Works, Vol. XIII., Night and Morning, fep. 6s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The former literary jest of Ignotus, we are sorry to say, is misunderstood for "genuine;" and we only insert the following to put the imposition in its right light:

"May 21, 1845.—'Ignotus' *vix ignorandus*, begs pardon of the Editor of the *Literary Gazette* for his folly. He sees his translation of Gray's lines,

"See the wretch who long has *tost*," &c.

under the head of 'Likenesses' in the April Number, with the subscription, 'Sidonus Apollinaris,' which is all nonsense: but it may take in some who think themselves learned men.

"If the Editor likes to continue the joke (not the first innocent literary forgery), *ecce iterum Crispinus*, who has more imitations (pretended originals) in his *porte-feuille*. 'Vive la bagatelle!' said Swift; 'Dulce est desipere in loco,' said Horace. IGNOTUS."

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny:
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace;
You cannot shut the windows of the sky,
Through which Aurora shews her brightening face;
You cannot bar my constant feet to trace
The woods and lawns, by living streams, at eve.
Let health my nerves and finer fibres brace,
And I their toys to the great children leave;
Of fancy, reason, virtue—nought can me bereave.

THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*.

Me non perturbat quicquid, Fortuna, negarís
Aspera: *Natura juvanda et libera dona*
Exiisque nequus: nec cella claudere portas,
Quis vigili egredens ridensque Aurora rubescit.
Nec cum vesper adest, ne sylvas ruraque visam
Assidus pedibus, rivus qua mobilis errat,
Obstabilis vinclo: nervis fibrisque minutis
Adit robur et alma salus, puerisque ego cedam
Mollibus et magnis nugaci gaudia vita;
Sunt quae nul aufer, ratio, mens vivida, virtus.

POLITIAN.

We have examined the Allectus coin from F. C. H. Norwich, and find it to read, "Laetitia Aug." round a galleon, which is a common type.

Britannia.—In our last review of Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 326, col. 1, 1. 26 from the bottom, for incapacity read capacity.—P. 331, col. 3, last par., Mrs. Kemble is by an error of the press, called the widow of the late Stephen, instead of the late John Kemble, a mistake almost too obvious to require an erratum.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. This Evening (SATURDAY), May 31, will be performed Donizetti's opera, entitled "Linda di Chiamonte," Mme. Castellan, Mademoiselle Pichot, Mme. Brambilla, Mme. Sig. Fornasari; Il Prefetto del Villaggio, Sig. Lablache; Il Marchese di Boisfeu, Sig. F. Lablache; L'Intendente del Feudo, Sig. Dal Flora; and Carlo Cetola di Sora, Sig. Morani.

The Pas des Vierges, by Mme. Cetola, M. St. Leon;

The Pas des Mousquetaires, by Mme. Cetola, M. St. Leon; The Queen of the Mine, Mlle. Moncellet; Torbern (the Evil Genius of the Mine), M. D. Mattia; Ottomir, M. Gosselin; a Hermit, M. Véron; a peasant (male and female), sailor, persons of different nations, S. S. S.

In the course of the ballet the following dances:—First Tableaux:

La Sicilienne (new pas de caractére), by Mme. Cetola and M. St. Leon; Pas des Amazones, by M. St. Leon; Second Tableaux:

Pas du Minet, by Mlle. Cetola and M. St. Leon, assisted by Mdlle. Ferdinand, Demelisse, and Cassan; Pas des Quatre Nations (new pas), by M. St. Leon; Pas des Amazones, by Mille. Cetola; Torbern (the Evil Genius of the Mine), M. D. Mattia; Ottomir, M. Gosselin; a Hermit, M. Véron; a peasant (male and female), sailor, persons of different nations, S. S. S.

To conclude with an entirely new grand ballet, in five tableaux, with scenery, dresses, and decorations, entitled "Rome," by M. St. Leon. The scenery by Mr. Charles Marshall. The music composed by Sig. Pugni. The dresses designed by Mme. Cooper, and arranged by Mme. Pichot. The ballet, by M. St. Leon, Mme. Castellan, Mademoiselle Pichot, Mme. Brambilla, Mme. Sig. Fornasari, and Figaro, Sig. Lablache.

The Danseuse Viennoise will appear in this evening's first tableau, and the Danseuse Viennoise this evening will make her celebrated Pas des Miroirs, the Pas des Mousquetaires, and a new Pas entituled Pour tout, comprising a review of all their most admired dances.

With a Musical Entertaining, comprising the talents of Madame Castellan, Mademoiselle Brambilla, and Sig. Morani.

To be followed by various novelties in the ballet department; in which will appear Mdlle. Cetola, Mdlle. Lucile, Grabin, and Mdlle. Sophie Grisl, Medelles, Demelisse, Casan, &c., M. Porrot, and M. St. Leon.

Applications for boxes, pit-stalls, and tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade.

R. HENDRIE,

Perfumer to Her Majesty, 12 Tickborne Street, London.

HER MAJESTY'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR.

SOAP, as long calmed for improvement, retains its property as a perfectly mild emollient Soap, highly salutary to the skin, possessing an aromatic and lasting perfume: each Packet is labelled with Perfume & a steel plate of Windsor Castle.

Perfume of the Castle, Soap Tablets, Sand Balls, &c., prepared without angular corners.

HENDRIE'S PRESERVATIVE TOOTH-POWDER, an effectual preparation for beautifying the Teeth, and preserving them in a sound and healthy condition; it is agreeable to the mouth, and, by removing the Teeth of every impurity, increases the beauty of the enamel and colour.

HENDRIE'S MORNING is the most beneficial extract of oleaginous substances for improving the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, having also a delightful perfume.

His GERMINATIVE LIQUID is a certain specific for producing a new growth where the Hair is failing.

IMPROVED SOOTHING DROPS, for removing greasy spots from silk.

INDELIBLE MARKING INK, for Linen, to be used without preparation, is a bottle.

MONEY.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF £70,170

sterling, authorized by His IMPERIAL MAJESTY and the GOVERNMENT of AUSTRIA.

The NEXT DRAWING of the IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN will take place at Vienna on the 2d June, and be paid in British Pounds Sterling. The Prizes of £25,000, £20,000, &c., the lowest Prize £60. A few Tickets for the Drawing, and a few shares 1/2s., with Prospectus—nine Tickets for £20—may be obtained by early application only, of Messrs. J. Straus and Co., Bankers and General Office, 26 Bouvier Street, Fleet Street, London, till the 9th only.

Hentance can be made by Post-office order. Government Lists of the Drawing will be sent to each Purchaser.

Office-hours from Twelve to Three.

LITERATURE AND ART.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1845.

To be held at WINCHESTER, commencing TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

President of the Annual Meeting.

The Marquis of Northampton.

Vice-Presidents { The Lord Ashburton.

The Dean of Winchester.

The Dean of Westminster.

Rev. G. Moberly, D.C.L., Head Master of Winchester College.

Albert Way, Esq., Dir. S.A.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEES.

HISTORY.

President—Henry Hallam, Esq., V.P.S.A.

Vice-Presidents { Sir John Boileau, Bart.

Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P.

The Dean of Westminster.

Rev. B. Sandinel, D.D. John M. Kemble, Esq.

Rev. R. S. Barber, B.C.L. Rev. S. H. Maistland.

Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L. Rev. G. Moberly, D.D.

Rev. J. C. C. B. The Count Mortara.

Rev. H. C. G. B. Rev. J. Smith.

Gen. W. Deasy, D.D. Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq.

John Holmes, Esq. Rev. D. Williams, D.B.

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trin. Coll., Cambridge.

Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., M.P.

The Dean of Ely.

Charles Cockerell, Esq., R.A.

Rev. Robert Willis.

Edward Blaize, Esq. Rev. F. C. Plumptre, D.D.

Benjamin Farrey, Esq. Andrew Fletcher, Esq.

Rev. W. H. Guiney. Rev. H. Rose.

Philip Hardwick, Esq. Rev. C. H. Hartshorne.

C. Hussey, Esq. Rev. W. Staunton.

Rev. J. Ingram, D.D. Rev. D. Stewart.

Owen B. Carter, Esq. Roland Warburton, Esq.

J. H. Markland, Esq. Rev. J. L. Petit.

ARCHITECTURE.

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trin. Coll., Cambridge.

Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., M.P.

The Dean of Ely.

Charles Cockerell, Esq., R.A.

Rev. Robert Willis.

Edward Blaize, Esq. Rev. F. C. Plumptre, D.D.

Benjamin Farrey, Esq. Andrew Fletcher, Esq.

Rev. W. H. Guiney. Rev. H. Rose.

Philip Hardwick, Esq. Rev. C. H. Hartshorne.

C. Hussey, Esq. Rev. W. Staunton.

Rev. J. Ingram, D.D. Rev. D. Stewart.

Owen B. Carter, Esq. Roland Warburton, Esq.

J. H. Markland, Esq. Rev. J. L. Petit.

Sir Alex. Duff Gordon, Bart.

T. W. King, Esq.

Rev. J. G. M. Jones, Esq.

Sir Frederick Madden.

C. Newton, Esq.

George Ormerod, Esq. D.C.L.

W. S. Vaux, Esq.

Rev. John Ward.

All Subscribers of One Pound will be entitled to attend the Meetings, Discussions, Excursions, &c., which may take place on this occasion, to introduce one Lady, and receive the Volume of the Transactions of the Meeting.

Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Cockburn, 4 Whitehall; and Messrs. Wickham, Winchester.

By order of the Central Committee,

ALBERT WAY, Hon. Sec.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 18 King William Street, City.

Sir James Duke, Ald. M.P., Chairman.

Benj. Hawes, Esq., Secy. Deputy Chairman.

Benj. Barnwell, Esq.

Charles Baldwin, Esq.

B. Donkin, Esq., F.R.S.

Aaron Goldsmith, Esq.

James Law Jones, Esq.

John Knill, Esq.

Thomas Nesbit, Esq.

John Nolloth, Esq.

Charles Phillips, Esq.

Major-Gen. Robertson.

Daniel Sutton, Esq.

O'B. B. Woolsey, Esq.

Rev. W. D. Wyke, Esq.

The ATTENTION of ASSURERS is particularly directed to the detailed Prospects of this Company. Assurance can be effected on a profit or non-profit scale, and for short periods at a very moderate rate.

When the life of another the Policy may be rendered secure, notwithstanding the death of the assured, having been previously obtained. This plan makes a Policy an insurance for life.

Credit of half the premiums for the first five years allowed on policies effected for the whole term of life.

Advances are made to Assureds on real or undoubted personal security, for terms of years, repayable by instalments.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary and Secretary.

BRITISH and FOREIGN INSTITUTE,
13 Great George Street, Hanover Square.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 31st of MAY.

The Chair will be taken at one o'clock precisely, by the President, the Right Hon. the Earl of DAVENPORT.

The Third Year of the Institute will commence on the 1st of June, and the Eleventh Series of the Session will be given on MONDAY, June 2, at eight o'clock.

JAMES S. BUCKINGHAM, Resident Director.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is now OPEN.

Admission (from Eight o'clock till Seven), One Shilling. Catalogue, One Shilling.

HENRY HOWARD, R.A., Sec.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Eleventh Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE PALL MALL.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.

The FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5 PALL MALL EAST, each day, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.

J. W. WRIGHT, Sec.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.

The FIFTEENTH MEETING of the BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE will commence in CAMBRIDGE, on Thursday Morning, the 19th of June, 1845.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

The following Periodical Works for June 1845 will be published by CHARLES KNIGHT AND CO.

THE PICTORIAL GALLERY of ARTS.

Part V. Price 1s.

OLD ENGLAND. Part XVIII., with a Coloured Engraving of Christ Church Hall, Oxford, price 1s. 6d. Published also in Weekly Numbers, 6d. The Coloured Engraving, & a SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, price 6d.

THE PENNY MAGAZINE. Part LIII. of the New Series, price 6d.

THE POLITICAL DICTIONARY. Part VI. price 2s. To be completed in about Twelve Parts.

THE LIBRARY for the TIMES. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By C. MACFARLANE. Part VIII., price 2s. 6d., containing the Work in Four Volumes, with Portraits on Steel, and Engravings on Wood, price 2s.

THE SUPPLEMENT to the PENNY CYCLOPEDIA. Part IV., price 1s. 6d.

MAPS of the SOCIETY for the DIFFUSION of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. Part IX., containing Ancient World, 2 Maps.—Turkish Empire, 1 Map.—ancient Macedonia, 1 Map.—Grecian Archipelago, 1 Map.—Turkey, No. I., 1 Map.—Principal Rivers of the World, 1 Map. Price 3s. 6d. plain, and 5s. coloured.

Any of the Society's Maps may still be had separately, price 6d. plain, and 9d. coloured.

THE COMPLETE CONCORDANCE to SHAKESPEARE. being a Verbal Index to all the Passages in the Dramatic Works of the Poet. By Mrs. COWDRAY CLARKE. Part XIII.

THE CABINET HISTORY of ENGLAND. Vol. VI. 1s. sewed, and 1s. 6d. in cloth. To be completed in Twenty Monthly Volumes.

THE GUIDE to SERVICE.—The GARDENER. Price 1s. 6d. sewed, and 2s. in cloth. 22 Ludgate Street, May 26, 1845.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE EDINBURGH TALES. Part V., now ready, price Sevenpence, contains "The Elven," from the German of Tieck, by THOMAS CARLYLE; and "West Country Exclusives," by MRS. JOHNSTONE.

Part VI. will contain Stories by Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Mitford, Mrs. G. L. Jackson, Mrs. G. C. L. Jackson, Part VII. Stories by W. Howitt, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, and Mary Howitt.

Chapman and Hall, London; W. Tait, Edinburgh.

National Education in England.

In 8vo, 2s. 6d. sewed,

THREE LECTURES on NATIONAL EDUCATION. delivered at St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

By GEORGE WADDINGTON, D.D.,

Dean of Durham.

London: Longmans, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

WORKS
LATELY PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. HODGES
AND SMITH,
(Booksellers to the University), 104 Grafton Street,
Dublin; and to be had of all Booksellers.

In 1 vol. royal 4to, embossed cloth, price 2s. 12s. 6d.

MR. PETRIE'S Great Work on the ROUND TOWERS and EARLY ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE of IRELAND, explaining the Origin and Uses of the Towers and other Ecclesiastical Monuments which are associated.

The Work is beautifully printed in royal 4to, and contains upwards of 250 Illustrations, from drawings by Mr. Petrie.

"A work which can only be paralleled by the labours of the great Niebuhr, and which, as a single publication, is the most complete and nationally important work on archaeology that has ever issued from the press." *Freemason.*

"A work of great interest and value to the country on the possession of a work so truly splendid in every thing that contributes to make a work valuable." *Dublin Evening Post.*

"Since the union with Great Britain there has not issued from the Irish press any work at all comparable, either in appearance or substance, with this splendid and learned volume." *Dublin Evening Mail.*

Post 8vo, gilt cloth, price 7s., the Second Edition of

PROFESSOR KANE'S INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES of IRELAND, critically revised and corrected, with Maps, Illustrations—

1. The Physical Structure of Ireland.
2. The Elevation of its surfaces.
3. The Distribution of Bay and Drainage.
4. The Means of Internal Intercourse.

From the unbound approbation which the First Edition of Dr. Kane's Work received from the *Newspaper* and *Periodical Press* of Ireland, England, and Scotland, the Publishers feel extracts from the *Reviews* of both the first and second editions are quite unnecessary.

In 4to, sewed, price 1s.

THE MAPS to the SECOND EDITION of PROFESSOR KANE'S INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES of IRELAND, with description; intended for the use of those who have the first edition of the work.

In 8vo, sewed, price 2s.

A MANUAL of AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, with its application to the Soils of Ireland. By THOMAS AVENTURELLA.

The object of this little book is to put within reach of the Irish Farmer so much scientific information on the nature and growth of the plants which constitute his crop, and on the elements of his soil, his manures, and the action of the Irish climate on earth and vegetables, as will enable him to form his rotations, and select his manures and periods of tillage.

In a few days will be published, 1 vol. 8vo.

MILITARY MEMOIRS of the IRISH NATIONAL comprising a History of the Irish Brigade in the service of France; with an Appendix of Official Papers relative to the Brigade from the Archives of Paris. By the late MATHEW O'COZON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

On the 1st of June, to be continued occasionally, price Sixpence, **TALES of the TRAINS.** By TILBURY TRAMP.

A Series of Books adapted for the amusement of Railway and other Travellers.

London: W. S. Orr and Co. Dublin: W. Curran, jun. and Co. Edinburgh: Fraser and Co.

NEW TALE by MISS BREMER.

AUTHORISED EDITION.

In 1 vol. small 8vo, in an Ornamental Cover, price 5s.

LIFE in DALECARLIA.—The PARSONAGE of MORA. By FREDERIKA BREMER. Translated by WILLIAM HOWITT. Chapman and Hall, 186 Strand.

Companion to the Exhibition.

THE ART-UNION. Monthly Journal, for June, contains a Critical Notice of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, with Remarks on between Four and Five Hundred of the Works of Art therein contained, and serving as a Guide to the Visitor.

May be obtained of the Publishers, Chapman and Hall, 186 Strand; 5, Strand, 15 Pall Mall East, opposite the Royal Academy; or by order of any Bookseller.

ILLUSTRATIONS of the ROCK-CUT TEMPLES of INDIA.

By JAMES FERGUSON, Esq.

In imperial folio, very fine Lithographic Plates, with tints, in extra half-morocco binding, price 12s. 6d. The whole descriptive of the Temples, in 8vo, with ten plates, price 5s. 6d. in cloth boards.

Also just ready,

AIDE MEMOIRE to the MILITARY SCIENCES, formed from Contributions of Officers of the different Services. Part I., royal 8vo, with Eighty-nine Engravings, and Forty Woodcuts, price in extra boards, 12s.

John Weale, 59 High Holborn.

Handsomely printed, in 1 vol. 8vo, price Half-a-Guinea, a new and revised edition,

ITALY: a Poem, in Four Cantos. with Notes.

By JOHN EDMUND READE,

Author of "Catilina," &c.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

POPULAR WORKS, for the Library or Drawing-Room, recently published, with Illustrations; suited also for Presents, &c.

Manzoni's Betrothed (Sixty Engravings), 10s. 6d.

The Virgin Martyr (Pickersgill's Designs), 5s.

Eastern Romance (Thirty-eight Engravings), 7s. 6d.

Five Tales of Old Time (Seven Plates), 6s.

Nursery Rhymes and Tales (Illustrated throughout) 7s.

Fouqué's Seasons, 8s.

—Romantic Fiction, 7s.

—Wild Love, 7s.

—Thiodolf, 7s.

—Minstrel Love, 7s.

Selous' Illustrations of Sintram, 6s.

Tieck's Tales from the "Phantasmus" (Six Plates), 4s. 6d.

Lauds and Ballads from English History, 5s.

Tales from the Eastern Land (a Second Series of "Eastern Romance"), 6s.

Northern Minstrelsy: Select Specimens of Scottish Song (Seventeen Plates), 2s.

Old Ballads and Metrical Tales (Ten Engravings), 2s.

Nearly ready.

The Book of Many Tales: a Keepsake for the Young.

Marco Visconti (from the Italian of Grossi).

German Ballads and Songs, from Schiller, Uhland, Bürger, Körner, Fouqué, &c. &c. (Twenty-one Engravings).

James Burns, 17 Portman Street, Portman Square.

In post 8vo, neatly bound in cloth, price 3s. 6d.

LECTURES delivered at Literary and Mechanical Institutions:—On the Human Form—Imitative Sounds—The Life and Character of Oliver Cromwell—The Life and Character of Cortes—Five of our Poets—The Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay's Works—The History of Wakefield.

By WILLIAM HENRY LEATHAM.

London: Longman and Co.

WAVERLEY NOVELS,
ABBOTSFORD EDITION.

Volume Eighth of this Illustrated Edition is now ready, price 11s. 6s.,

CONTAINING

QUENTIN DURWARD and ST. RONAN'S WELL,

With Nine Steel, and nearly Two Hundred Wood Engravings, from Designs by STANFIELD, E. LANDSEER, LAUDER, and others.

Many of the Illustrations of **QUENTIN DURWARD** are from Drawings in the Royal Library, Paris, made expressly for this Work. Those of **ST. RONAN'S WELL** apply to the River Tweed, and Vicinity.

Volume IX., to appear in November, will contain Illustrations of the Holy Land, from the Pencils of the late Sir D. WILKIE, R.A., and D. ROBERTS, R.A.

R. Cadell, Edinburgh; Houlston and Stoneman, London.

Part I., price 2s. 6d., of

A NEW EDITION OF

TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.

To be completed in Two Parts.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

II. The
III. Cov.
IV. My
V. The
VI. Mar
VII. Mr.
VIII. Sel
IX. Ope
X. IX.
XI. Mr.
XII. Mr.
XIII. The
D
Art. 1. T
VI. 6.
Rain
—6. The
niscenc
Thomas H
Cumming
N O
I. Eu
II. Bi
III. Sc
VIII. Tr
V. Gl
VI. Pr
VII. Sc
VIII. Pr
IX. Ar
X. Pr
Edinburgh
B
1. Pish
Diana—
—IV. Leb
Ethetics
a Sequel to
the Life of
Milne, C. C.
North's Sp
Chaucer, C
William B
THE
Conject
Figured Pa
The Coll
Cathol
Were Thr
spective Re
—Ann
chronological
Obituary.

Periodical Works

PUBLISHED BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

LONDON MEDICAL GAZETTE,
Part I. of the NEW SERIES (5 Nos.,
240 pp.). Demy 8vo, 2s. 6d.
Published also in Weekly Numbers at 6d.;
Stamped, 7d.

II.

THE GENERA OF MAMMALIA;
comprising their Generic Characters—a
Notice of the Habits of each Genus—and a
Short Character of each of the well-established
Species referred to their several Genera. By
JOHN EDWARD GRAY, Esq., F.R.S., &c., Keeper
of the Zoological Collection of the British Mu-
seum. Imperial 4to, illustrated with One Hun-
dred and Seventy-five Plates.

* To be published in Monthly Parts, 12s. each;
each Part to consist of Four coloured Plates and Three
plain, with accompanying Letterpress, giving the Gen-
eric Characters, Short Remarks on the Habits, and the
Characters of the well-established Species of each Genus
now contained in the different European Museums.
The work will not exceed Twenty-five Parts.

Publication will commence when One Hundred
and Fifty Subscribers' names are received.

III.

**THE GENERA OF DIURNAL
LEPIDOPTERA;** comprising their Gen-
eric Characters—a Notice of the Habits and
Transformations—and a Catalogue of the Spec-
ies of each Genus. By EDWARD DOUBLEDAY,
Esq., F.L.S., &c., Assistant in the Zoological
Department of the British Museum. Imperial
4to, uniform with Gray and Mitchell's Ornith-
ology. Illustrated with Seventy-five coloured
Plates.

* To be published in Monthly Parts, at 5s. each;
each Part to consist of Two Plates, with accompanying
Letterpress, giving the Generic Characters, a short no-
tice of the Habits, and a Catalogue of the Species of each
Genus. The work will not exceed Forty Numbers.

Publication will commence when One Hundred
and Fifty Subscribers' names are received.

IV.

THE GENERA OF BIRDS.
By GEORGE ROBERT GREY, Senior As-
sistant to the Zoological Department in the
British Museum. Illustrated with about Three
Hundred and Fifty Plates, by DAVID WILLIAM
MITCHELL, B.A. F.L.S., &c. Parts 1 to 14,
imperial 4to; each with Four coloured and
Three plain Plates, 10s. 6d. sewed.

V.

**ZOOLOGY OF THE VOYAGE OF
H.M.S. EREBUS and TERROR.**
Under the Command of Capt. Sir James Clark
Ross, R.N. F.R.S., during the Years 1839-40-
41-42-43. Published by authority of the Lords
Commissioners of the Admiralty. Edited by
JOHN RICHARDSON, M.D. F.R.S., &c.; and
JOHN EDWARD GRAY, Esq., F.R.S. Parts 1 to 9,
royal 4to, each with numerous Plates (most
coloured), 10s. sewed.

VI.

**A TREATISE ON THE STEAM
ENGINE.** By the Artizan Club. Nos.
1 to 12, 4to; each with a Steel Plate, and se-
veral Woodcuts, 1s. sewed.

VII.

**THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF
THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF
LONDON.** Edited by the Vice-Secretary of
the Geological Society. No. 2, 8vo; with Plates
and Woodcuts, 4s. sewed.

LONDON: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND
LONGMANS.

8 New Burlington Street, May 31, 1845.

NEW WORKS

PREPARING FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION

BY MR. BENTLEY.

A Residence at the Court of London.

Second Series. Comprising Incidents, Official and Personal, from 1819 to 1825. Amongst the former, NEGOTIATIONS on the OREGON QUESTION, and other unsettled Questions between the United States and Great Britain. By RICHARD RUSH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the U.S. during the above years. 8vo. [Now ready.]

The Disputed Inheritance. A Novel.

By GRACE WEBSTER. 3 vols. post 8vo. [Now ready.]

THE CONCLUDING VOLUMES OF
Horace Walpole's Memoirs of the

Reign of George the Third. Now first published from the Original MSS. Edited, with Notes, by Sir DENIS LE MARCHANT, Bart. 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits.

Satanstoe; or, the Family of Little-

Page. By J. FENIMORE COOPER, Esq., Author of "The Pilot," "The Red Rover," "The Pathfinder," &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

Recollections of Four Years' Service

in the East with H.M. 40th Regiment; comprising an Account of its March from Deesa to Ferozepore, via Cutch, Seinde, Afghanistan, Peshawar, and the Punjab. By J. MARTIN BLADEN NEILL, Captain 40th Regiment. 1 vol. 8vo.

Memoirs of the Pretenders and their

Adherents. By J. HENEAGE JESSE, Esq., Author of "Memoirs of the Court of England," "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," &c. 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits from Original Paintings, &c.

ALSO, NOW READY.

The First Collective Edition of the

Letters of the Earl of Chesterfield. Including numerous Letters, and several Political Characters, now first published from the Original MSS. Printed uniformly with Mr. Bentley's collective Edition of Horace Walpole's Letters. Edited, with Illustrative Notes, by LEON MAHON. 4 vols. 8vo, with Portraits.

Scenes and Adventures in Spain

during the Years 1839-1840. By POCO MAS. 2 vols. 8vo, with Illustrations.

The Improvisatore; or, Life in Italy.

From the Danish. By Mrs. HOWITT. 2 vols. post 8vo.

Chronicles of Fashion, from the Time

of Elizabeth to the Early Part of the Nineteenth Century, in
Manners, Amusements, Banquets, Costume, &c. By Mrs.
STONE, Author of "The Art of Needlework," &c. 2 vols.
8vo, with numerous Portraits.

The Fortunes of Roger De Flor;

or, the Almugavers. A Tale of the Lower Empire. 3 vols.
post 8vo.RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

THE JUNE NUMBER OF

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY
MAGAZINE AND HUMORIST

Contains the following interesting Articles—

1. Costume and Characters of the Court of George II. By Miss Strickland.
2. The Brothers of Birchington: a Lay of St. Thomas a'Becket. By Thomas Ingoldsby.
3. Literary and Familiar Reminiscences of Thomas Campbell.
4. Chener's Love-Dream. By the Rev. G. Sydney Smythe, M.P.
5. The Author of "Life of the Bowles" and Edmon and Edmon; with some Remarks on Mr. Twiss's Life of Lord Eldon.
6. A Peep into the Royal Academy.
7. Mr. Dickens's Sybil.
8. The Steeple-Chaser. By the Author of "Peter Pigrin."
9. Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England."
10. Lights and Shades in the Life of a Gentleman on Half-Pay. By W. H. Maxwell, Esq.
11. The Rector's on their Travels. By Mrs. Trollope. Chapters 37, 38, and 39.
12. An Excursion up the Oronoco, and Ramble through Venezuela. (Concluded.)

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13 Great Marlborough Street.

With Five Illustrations by LEECH and ALFRED CROW-
QUILL.

THE JUNE NUMBER, PRICE HALF-A-CROWN, OF

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY,

contains:

The Marchioness of Brinvilliers; A Romance of Old Paris.

By ALBERT SMITH.

Illustrated by Leech.

Chapter XVI.—The Grotto of Thetis.—The Good and Evil Angels. Chapter XVII.—The Gason goes through Fire and Water to attract attention.—The Brother and Sister.

Chapter XVIII.—The Rue de l'Hirondelle.

The Miserables, by G. D. St. Peter's Night, by Mrs. Roser. With an Illustration by Leech.

The Pim-Pudding. Literary Retrospect, by a Mid-
dle-aged Man—Allan Cunningham.

Scorn not the Poor Man's Love, by William Jones.

East-West: a Veteran of the Army of Westphalia, between 1806 and 1814.

The Damned Souls, by W. G. Barker.

Horizon: Sketches of Legendary Cities and Towns, by Miss Costello.

Glimpses and Mysteries—The Bridging-House, with Three Illustrations, by Alfred Crow-
quill.

Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE-BOOK.

Edited by GILBERT A. DE BECKETT. Price 1s.

No. VI. (June) contains:—

The Heads of the Table.

The Melancholy Month of May.

A Legend of the Rhine. Three Illustrations.

A Fabulous Character; being the Vulgar Notion of what is an Editor. Two Illustrations.

The Last Year's Balance.

Afterwards Harlequin. One Illustration.

Florence Preserved; or, the Fearful 'Pas.'

The Stage Lover. Two Illustrations.

Illustrated with a splendid Steel Engraving.

"The Heads of the Table." By GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

London: published at the Office of the TABLE-BOOK,
92 Fleet Street.DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING
MAGAZINE.

No. VI. (June) contains:—

St. Giles and St. James. By the Editor.

The Morbidness of the Age.

The Law of the Land.

The Mummy of Medicine.

Man and the Criminal.

The Corn-Law League Bazaar.

The Bishop's Knock.

The Lay of the Shuttle.

The Hedgehog Letters.

History for Young England.

Reviews of New Books, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated by an Etching on Steel by Leech.

London: published for the Proprietors of PUNCH, at the Punch
Office, 92 Fleet Street.

Printed by Charles Colson, of Number 51 Liverpool Street, King's Cross, in the County of Middlesex; Printer, George Leevy, of Number 1 Clerkenwell Terrace, Clerkenwell New Road, in the County of Surrey. Printed for F. Fawcett, Bookseller, Strand, and for J. and C. H. Colton, Booksellers, 13 Newgate Street, in the City of London; and published by William Armitage, Printer, of Number 13 Southwark Street, in the County of Surrey. Printed for G. and J. Harper, Stationers, 13 Southwark Street, in the County of Middlesex; Printer, at the Literary Gazette Office, Number 7 Wellington Street, Strand, in the County of Middlesex; and for J. and C. H. Colton, Booksellers, 13 Newgate Street, in the City of London; and published by W. Armitage, Printer, of Number 7 Wellington Street, Strand, in the County of Middlesex; and Agents for New York—Wiley and Putnam, 161 Broadway.